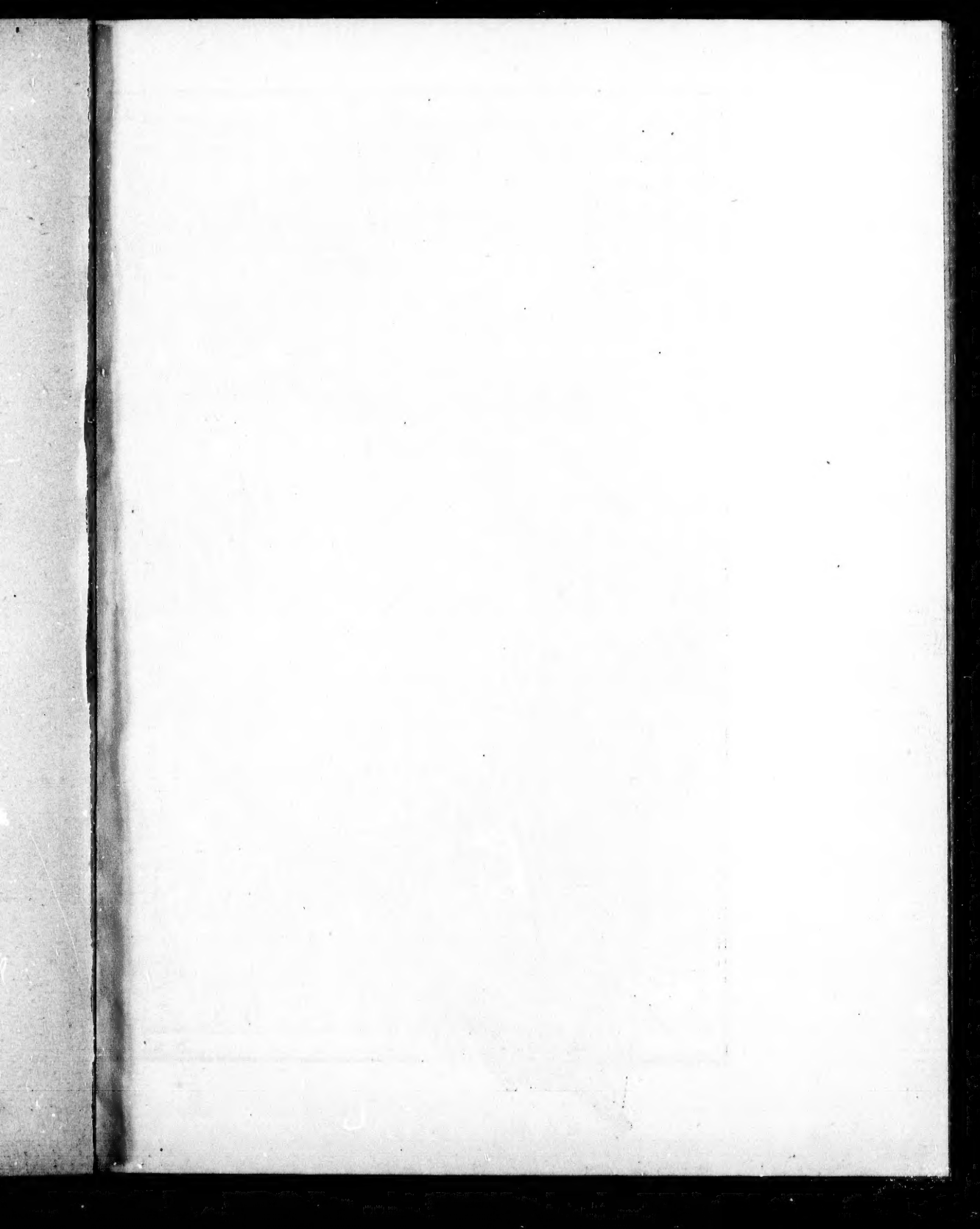
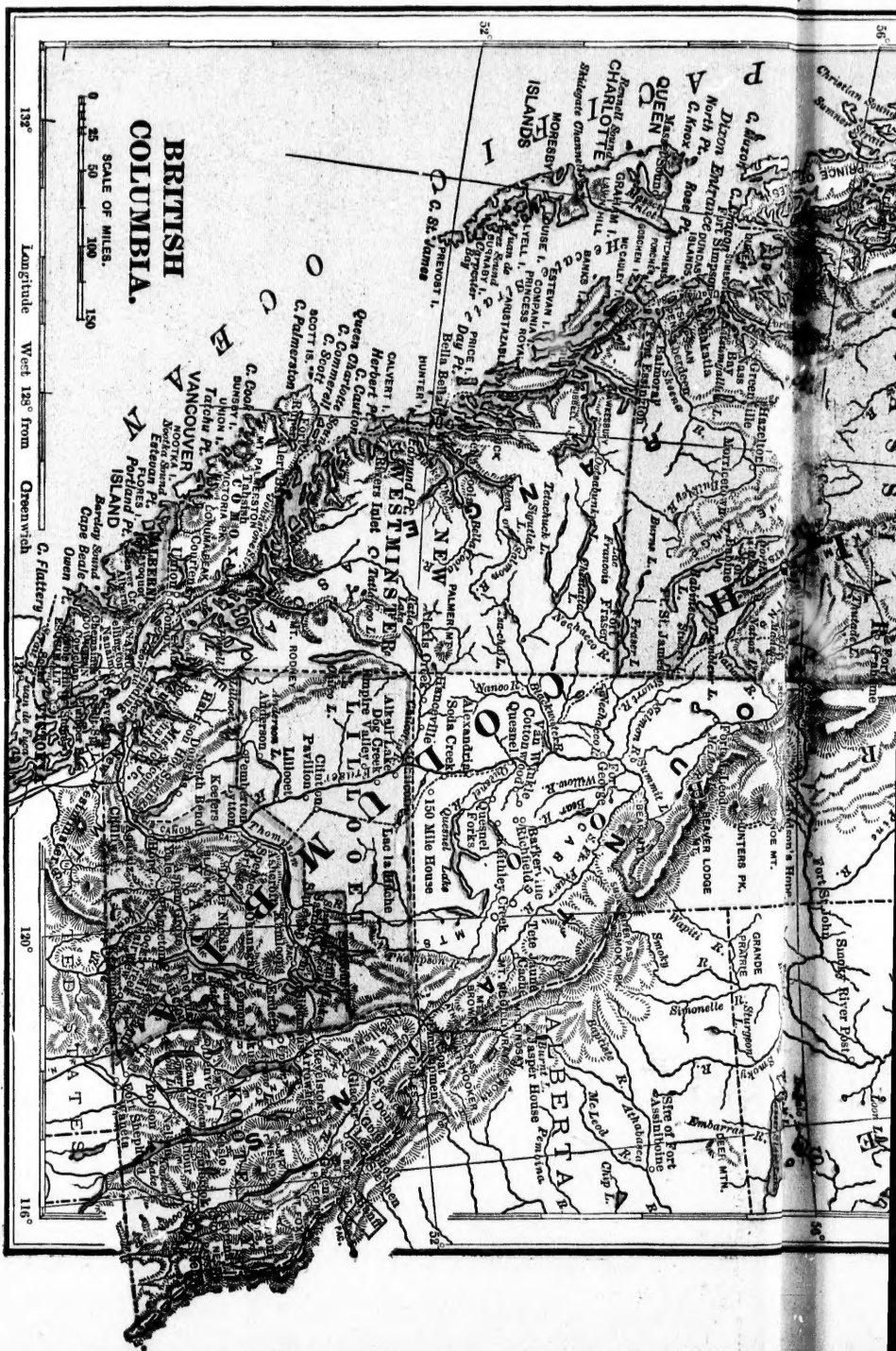












W. J. Gage & Company's Examination Primer Series.

GAGE'S NEW PRIMER
OF
MAP GEOGRAPHY,

FOR

Pupils preparing for Promotion Examinations.
Pupils preparing for Entrance Examinations.
Pupils preparing for Junior and Senior Leaving Examinations.
Students preparing for Teachers' Certificates.
And all Official Examinations.

REVISED EDITION.

TORONTO :
W. J. GAGE & COMPANY,
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PREFACE.

In compiling this Primer of Geography the aim of the editors has been, not to produce a literary work, but to present, in a simple and systematic form, all the material necessary for the various *promotion, entrance, primary, junior and senior leaving, and other official examinations.*

To overcome the great difficulty of preparing students for these examinations, some masters throughout the province have taken the ordinary text-books in use, and from the multitude of sentences, selected what they deemed necessary to be learned by the pupil. Others again have used the blackboard or the dictation book for the facts to be memorized. These plans are objectionable, as the one does not present the words from the text-book so as to be remembered readily, and the others necessitate the loss of much valuable time. Further, the pupil does not recognize the word in its written form, and thus the spelling is not taught. Of still more importance, and what of itself should commend the work to teachers and the public generally, is that *the exercise book required for the dictation exercises in Geography alone costs as much as this Primer.*

The work is arranged in tabular analyses, to prevent the waste of time in poring over a prosy text-book. Brief notes are inserted at intervals to convey information of special interest. Although merely preliminary, this book will be found to contain all that is necessary to fit a student for any of our examinations in the subject, Geography.

As to *what and how much* to teach, those in charge must exercise their own judgments.

Since many geographical terms are spelled two ways, it has been the endeavor to present the most general form, for instance: Listowel. Chippawa, Deseronto, Porto Rico, Mines, Guadalquivir, etc., etc.

The attention of both teacher and student is directed to the Railway Map and to its analyses as special features of the book.

(OVER)

PREFACE TO NEW EDITION.

The following little work on Geography has been thoroughly revised and considerable new matter added. The arrangement of tabular analyses has been more extensively applied, as it is found to present the information in a classified form to the mind through the eye. The new matter thus added relates to such interesting portions of the earth as Australia and parts of Oceania, Africa, the West Indies, and Central America. These places, containing as they do sister colonies, claiming a common origin with ourselves from British stock, cannot fail to be of deep interest to all loyal Canadians.

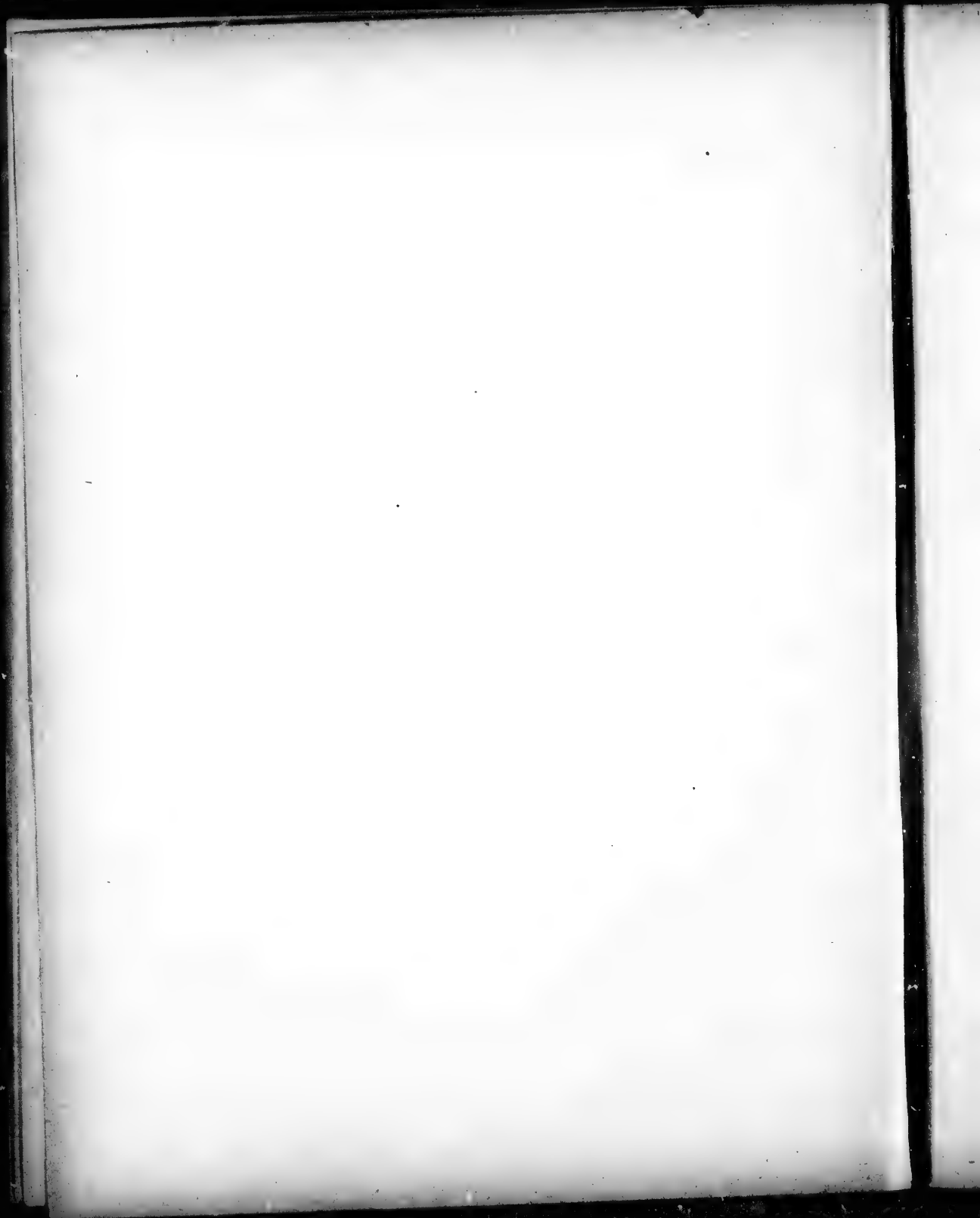
The statistics of the various countries, particularly those speaking the English Language, have been brought down to the latest date; this is possible at this juncture owing to the prevailing custom of taking the census every decade.

The Railway map and letter press instruction accompanying it, which forms a special feature of the work, is also brought down to latest date, and will be found to almost furnish a "travellers' guide;" as nearly every place of importance will be found therein. It will be noticed that the older parts of Canada are as well supplied with railway facilities as any part of the world. The natural products, manufactures, trade and commerce have received special attention; and, while not claiming that it contains everything essential to a complete knowledge of Geography, it is contended that as much useful information has been packed into the limited space as is either wise or prudent, and it is hoped that it will answer the end for which it was prepared more successfully than ever.

January 5th, 1892.

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Africa.....	55	Mexico.....	35
America, N.....	9	New Brunswick.....	26
America, S.....	37	Newfoundland.....	28
Asia.....	53	Norway.....	50
Australasia.....	57	Nova Scotia.....	27
Austria—Hungary.....	47	Oceania.....	57
Belgium.....	49	Ontario.....	16
British Columbia.....	28	Portugal.....	51
Canada.....	14	Prince Edward Island.....	28
Central America.....	36	Quebec.....	24
Definitions.....	5	Railways of Ontario.....	21
Denmark.....	52	Russia.....	47
England and Wales.....	41	Scotland.....	43
Europe.....	39	Spain.....	49
France.....	45	Sweden.....	50
Germany.....	46	Switzerland.....	51
Greece.....	52	Turkey.....	50
Holland.....	52	United States.....	29
Ireland.....	44	West Indies.....	36
Italy.....	48		



GEOGRAPHY.

Geography.	A description of the earth. There are three departments : Mathematical, Physical, Political.
Mathematical.	The form, motions, and magnitude of the earth.
Physical.	The natural divisions of the earth's surface into land and water, the wind, rain, atmosphere, etc., etc.
Political.	The artificial divisions, <i>i.e.</i> , into countries, cities, governments, etc.

MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.

Earth.	A planet, <i>i.e.</i> , a cool body revolving around an incandescent one.
Shape of Earth.	An oblate spheroid, <i>i.e.</i> , a slightly compressed sphere.
Motions.	Diurnal, or Daily, <i>i.e.</i> , turning on its axis from W. to E. once in 24 hours (23 h., 56 m., 4 sec.) Result, day and night. Annual, or Yearly, <i>i.e.</i> , revolving around the sun in 365 dys., 6 hrs., 9 min., 10·7 sec. Result, Seasons : <i>Spring</i> , 93 days; <i>Summer</i> , 94 days; <i>Autumn</i> , 89 days; <i>Winter</i> , 89 days. Rate of travel 17,000 miles an hour. Universal , moving through space as part of the solar system.
Gravity.	The reciprocal attraction of matter to matter.
Axis.	The line about which the earth turns. <i>Note</i> —All lines referred to in these definitions are <i>imaginary</i> .
Diameter.	A straight line passing through the earth's centre and terminating at both ends at the surface. Equatorial diameter, 7,925·6 miles; Polar, 7,893·2 miles. <i>In general terms</i> , 8,000 miles; <i>Circumference</i> , 24,856, or say 25,000; <i>Area</i> , 197,000,000 miles; <i>Solid contents</i> , 260 billions of miles.
Poles.	The ends of the axis. There are two : North and South .
Cardinal Points.	East , where the sun rises; West , where it sets; South , towards the horizon directly under the sun at noon; North , opposite the South, or towards the polar star in N. Hem.
Horizon.	Sensible , where the sky and earth seem to meet; Rational , a great circle of the celestial sphere whose plane passes through the centre of the earth. It is parallel to the sensible horizon. Zenith , the point directly overhead; nadir , the point directly underneath.
Equator.	A great circle around the earth, midway between the poles. This divides the earth into Northern and Southern hemispheres, and is the base line whence latitude is calculated.
Latitude.	Distance north or south of the equator, measured in degrees and minutes. Degrees of latitude are all very nearly the same length.
Meridian.	A semi-circle passing from pole to pole, and cutting the equator at right angles.
Longitude.	Distance east or west of the first or base meridian. <i>The meridian of Greenwich, Eng., is the base. All east of it for 180° is E. Longitude; all west of it for 180° is W. Longitude. 360° makes a difference of 24 hours, or 1° makes 4 min. Degrees of Longitude vary in length from 69·1·6 miles to 0.</i>
Parallels of Latitude.	Small circles parallel to the equator.

Important Parallels.	<i>Tropic of Cancer, 23° 28' N.; Tropic of Capricorn, 23° 28' S.; Arctic, or N. Polar Circle, 23° 28' from the N. pole; Antarctic, or S. Polar Circle, 23° 28' from the S. pole.</i>
Great Circle.	One dividing the earth into two equal parts, <i>i.e.</i> , one whose plane passes through the earth's centre. They are: <i>equator, ecliptic, meridian, rational horizon</i> , etc.
Smaller Circles	Smaller circles do not divide the earth equally. They are: <i>tropics, polar circles, and parallels of latitude.</i>
Zones, or Belts.	Torrid , between 23° 28' S. and 23° 28' N., <i>i.e.</i> , within the Tropics. Temperates , between the Tropics and the Polar circles, each 43° 4' wide. Frigids , within the Polar circles, each 46° 56' in diameter.
Ecliptic.	The great circle described by the earth in a year. Its plane cuts the equator at an angle of 23° 28'. <i>Eclipses</i> occur only when the moon is on or near this circle.
Circle of Illumination.	The line dividing light from darkness.
Eclipse.	Sun: moon comes between earth and sun. Moon: earth comes between moon and sun.
Equinoxes.	When the sun is opposite the equator, <i>i.e.</i> , occupies the intersecting points of the ecliptic and the equator. Vernal Equinox , 21st Mar.; Autumnal , 23rd Sept. Day and night are equal all over the world at these periods.
Solstices.	When the sun is most remote from the equator, <i>i.e.</i> , when it reaches the tropics and seems to <i>stand</i> before returning. Summer Solstice , 21st June; Winter , 21st December.
Zodiac.	A belt in the heavens 9° on each side of the ecliptic. The chief planets revolve in it.
Moon.	A <i>secondary planet</i> , or satellite, <i>i.e.</i> , a small body revolving around a planet. Our moon reflects the light of the sun, and is the chief cause of tides. It completes one revolution in 27 dys., 7 hrs., 45 m., but <i>new moon</i> occurs only in 29 days, 12 hrs., 41 min., a difference of 2 dys., 5 hrs.; <i>Cause, the earth's moving on in the ecliptic.</i> A place on the earth directly under the moon at a certain time is not in the same relative position 24 hours afterwards, but is more than 12° short, <i>i.e.</i> , the distance traversed by the moon in its orbit. Therefore the earth must turn on 51 min. to bring the place in the same relative position. Hence on the average the moon rises 51 min. later each succeeding day, or one day in each lunar month. The tides are also 51 min. later, <i>i.e.</i> , there are two tides in 24 hrs., 51 min. <i>Moon's mean distance, 237,600 miles; diameter, 2,153 m.; size, 50 times smaller than the earth; density, but little more than half the earth's, hence its attractive force is only 1-59 as great.</i>
Sun.	The source of light and heat. The centre of our universe. <i>Distance, 93,000,000 miles; size, 1,300,000 times larger than the earth.</i>
Declination.	Distance of the sun north or south of the equator.
Altitude.	Distance above the horizon.
Map.	A plan of the earth or of a part of it. The top of the map is North, the bottom South, the right side East, the left West.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY DEFINITIONS.

Land covers 52,000,000 miles, or about ¼ of the earth's surface, chiefly north of the equator.

Continent.	A large mass of land. There are six:—Europe, Asia, Africa, N. America, S. America, Oceania. Europe, Asia, and Africa are termed the Old World ; North and South America the New World .
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Island.	Land surrounded by water. Islet , a small island; Group or Archipelago , several islands close together.
Peninsula.	Land almost surrounded by water.
Isthmus.	A strip of land joining two larger bodies of land.
Coast, or Shore.	Land bordering on the water. Particular names :— <i>Seaboard, strand, beach, cliff, bluff, bank.</i>
Cape.	Land jutting into the water. Local names :— <i>Head, point, ness, naze, mull, bill, promontory, butt.</i>
Hill.	An elevation of less than 2,000 feet above the surrounding country. Other names :— <i>Hillock, knoll, dune, down, mound, tor, cap, beacon, low.</i>
Mountain.	An elevation of more than 2,000 feet above the adjoining country. Summit, top, or peak is the highest part; foot or base , the lowest; precipice or escarpment , a steep slope. Local terms :— <i>Ben, pen, berg, mont, alps, gebirge, cordilleras, andes.</i> Range or chain , a continuous line of mountains; pass, defile, or canon , a narrow opening in a range; glacier , a huge mass of ice on a mountain; moraine , an accumulation of stones, gravel, or sand along the bases of glaciers; avalanche , a snow slide from a mountain; volcano , a burning mountain; crater , the opening in a volcano; earthquake , a shaking of the earth's crust.
Plateau, or Tableland.	An extent of land more than 1,000 feet high, nearly uniformly elevated above the sea.
Highland.	A series of irregular elevations with valleys between.
Plain.	Level country less than 1,000 feet high. Local names :— <i>Landes</i> (sand heaths), <i>steppes</i> (barrens), <i>deserts</i> (sandy), <i>prairies</i> (grassy), <i>savannas</i> (wet), <i>silvas</i> (wooded), <i>llanos</i> , (grassy and wood), <i>pampas</i> (treeless), <i>moor</i> (heath).
Valley.	A depression between hills and mountains. Particular names :— <i>Glen, ravine, gorge, strath, dale, vale, carse, gully.</i>
Delta.	Alluvial tract of land between the diverging mouths of a river. Bar , a bank across the mouth of a river. <i>Water covers 145,000,000 miles, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the earth, chiefly south of the equator.</i>
Ocean.	A very large division of water. These are :— <i>Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, and Arctic.</i>
Sea.	A large branch of an ocean. In general terms <i>sea</i> means ocean, sea, gulf, lake, etc.
Gulf.	Part of a sea or an ocean extending into the land.
Bay.	A hollow bend, or indentation in the coast line. Bight is an open bay; Inlet , a general name for all coastopenings.
Port.	Inlet affording shelter to ships. Other names :— <i>Harbor, haven.</i>
Roadstead.	A sheltered place for ships to swing or <i>ride</i> at anchor.
Firth, or Frith.	A narrow inlet at the mouth of a river. Fiord is the Scandinavian name.
Estuary.	The part of a river affected by tides.
Marsh.	Low wet land. Lagoon , a marsh near the sea coast. Swamp , a wooded marsh. Bog , a marsh of vegetable deposit.
Strait.	A passage between bodies of land. Sometimes called Sound .
Channel.	A wide strait; also, where a river expands into the sea.
Current.	The progressive motion of waters. Wave, billow, surge, swell , are rolling waters caused by the winds, tides, &c.

Tides.	The regular rising and falling of waters in oceans, bays, &c. Causes:—The attraction of the sun and moon. Flood is the rising tide; Ebb, the falling; Spring tide, at the new and at full moon; Neap, at the moon's <i>first</i> and <i>third</i> quarters.
Lake.	A large body of water surrounded by land. There are four classes:—(a) Those that only <i>receive</i> waters; (b) those that only <i>give out</i> waters; (c) those that <i>both receive and give out</i> ; those that <i>neither receive nor give out</i> . Local names:— <i>Loch, lough, mere, tarn, water, see, lac, &c.</i>
Spring.	Water coming through the earth's surface.
River.	A large fresh water stream, flowing into a sea, lake, &c. Source or head, where the remotest part rises; Mouth, where the waters reach the sea; Bed, the channel in which the waters flow; Banks, the sides of the stream. The <i>right bank</i> is on one's <i>right side</i> going down stream, the <i>left bank</i> is on the <i>left</i> . Affluent, tributary, branch, fork, feeder, &c., a stream flowing into a river. Confluent, one entering the sea at the same place as another; Confluence, where two rivers join; Basin, the whole area drained; Watershed, the ridge separating basins; Rapid, a swift current; Fall, cataract, cascade, the descent of a stream over a precipice.
Canal.	An artificial river for purposes of navigation, drainage, irrigation, &c.
Ocean Currents	Regular movements of ocean waters. Causes:— <i>Evaporation, wind, rotary motion, differences in specific gravities and in temperatures of waters, tides.</i>

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY DEFINITIONS.

Republic.	Where the <i>executive and legislative</i> powers are exercised by persons <i>elected</i> by the people.
Monarchy.	Where the executive power is vested for life in one person who usually inherits the office. Kinds:—Empire, kingdom, principality, &c. <i>Limited Monarchy</i> :—The people's representatives usually control both legislative and executive powers, the sovereign acting on the advice of counsellors chosen from the representatives. <i>Absolute Monarchy</i> :—The sovereign is unrestricted.
Colony.	A settlement in a foreign land by people emigrating from their mother country.
Occupations of the Human Race.	<i>Agriculture, Stock-raising, Mining, Lumbering, Manufacturing, Commerce, Fishing, and Hunting.</i>
Civilized Nations.	Such as are governed by laws emanating from the people. <i>Note.</i> —In the text R stands for <i>republic</i> ; K, <i>kingdom</i> ; E, <i>empire</i> ; P, <i>principality</i> .

BRITISH COLONIES.

Note.—Those in black type have *responsible* government; those in *italics*, *representative*; those in Roman, *Crown*.

European.	(Cyprus), Gibraltar, Malta, Channel Islands, Isle of Man.
American.	Canada, Newfoundland, Bahamas, Bermudas, Honduras, Jamaica and Turks, Leewards, Windwards, Falklands, Guiana, Trinidad.
Afr' an.	Ascension, Cape of Good Hope and dependencies, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Mauritius, Natal, St. Helena, Sierra Leone.
Asiatic.	Aden, Ceylon, Cyprus, Hong Kong, India, Labuan, Perim, Straits Settlements.
Australasiatic.	Fiji Islands, Rotumah, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia.

NORTH AMERICA.

Area, 8½ millions of miles; length, 5,600 m.; breadth, 3,120 m.
Coast line, 28,000 m.; Latitude, 10°-80° N.; Longitude, 55°-165° W.
Mean height above the ocean, 700 feet.

BOUNDARIES: { North:—Arctic Ocean and Baffin Bay.
West:—Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea.
East:—Atlantic Ocean.
South:—Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean.

Country.	Comp. Size.	Area 1000s of sq. mls.	Gov't	Capital and its Location.	Exports.
United States	26	3100	R	Washington on the Potomac	Breadstuffs, raw cotton, and manufactured goods of cotton and of iron, etc.
ALASKA.	5	600		Sitka on Sitka island	Fish, seals, furs, and fish-oils.
Canada	28	3370	Resp	Ottawa on the Ottawa	Lumber, timber, breadstuffs, manufactured goods.
Newfoundland (including Labrador)	1-3	40	"	St. John's on St. John's bay	Fish, oils, seals, furs, etc.
Jamaica and Turks	6		Cr'n	Kingston on Port Royal	Sugar, rum, tobacco, fruit.
Brit. Honduras, or BELIZE	1-9	13	"	Belize on Honduras bay	Fruit, coffee, mahogany, and other cabinet woods.
Bermudas	1-42	5½	Repr	Hamilton on Long Island	Potatoes, bananas, oranges.
Bahamas	5½			Nassau on New Providence	Salt, sponges, oranges, pine-apples.
Brit. Leewards	1		"	St. John on Antigua	Molasses, rum, sugar, arrow-root, cotton and tobacco.
" Windwards	1		"	Bridgetown on Barbadoes	Sugar, molasses, rum, and turtles.
Guatemala	1-3	40	R	New Guatemala on the Montagua	Coffee, cochineal, mahogany, sarsaparilla, and dyewoods.
San Salvador	7		"	San Salvador on the coast	Indigo, coffee, tobacco, sugar, balsam, hides, rice, cedar.
Honduras	1-3	40	"	Tegucigalpa on the Choluteca	Fruits, cotton, sugar, tobacco, indigo, rosewood.
Nicaragua	1-2	58	"	Managua on lake Leon, or Managua	Fruits, cotton, sugar, and tobacco.
Costa Rica	2-9	26	"	San Jose on the Carthago	Sugar, tobacco, corn, cocoa, dyewoods, and fruits.
San Domingo, or DOMINICA	1-6	20	"	San Domingo on the south coast	Sugar, cotton, lime-juice, cabinet woods.
Hayti and Tortuga	1-12	10	"	Port-au-Prince on the west coast	Mahogany, logwood, honey, coffee, cocoa.
Mexico	6	742	"	Mexico near lake Tezcuco	Fruits, dye and cabinet-woods, medicines, india-rubber, gold, silver, tobacco, coffee, hides.
Danish Colonies:					
GREENLAND	3-8	46	Cr'n	Godshaab, Uppernavik, etc.	Elder-down, seal-skins, whale-bone, and oils.
ICELAND	1-3	44	Repr	Reikiavie	
ST. CROIX					
ST. THOMAS			Cr'n	St. Thomas and Christianstadt	Unrefined sugar, raw cotton.
ST. JOHN					
Spanish Colonies:					
CUBA	1-3	43	Repr	Havana on Cuba	Raw sugar, tobacco, cigars.
PORTO RICO	3			San Juan on Porto Rico	
French Colonies:					
MIQUELON	1-5		"	St. Pierre	Fish.
ST. PIERRE	2		"	Basse Terre	Sugar, coffee, cocoa, fruits.
GUADALOUPE	1		"	Port Royal	
MARTINIQUE	1-3		Cr'n	Williamstadt on Curaçoa	Fine woods, dyes, fruits, cuttle, salt.
Dutch Colonies:					

Note 1.—The British Isles, area 121,000 miles, is the basis of comparison.

2.—**Crown Colony :** The CROWN, or Home government, has the entire control both of *legislation* and of *administration*.

Representative government colony : The CROWN retains merely a veto on *legislation*, but controls the *administration* ; *i. e.*, appoints all officers to execute the laws.

Responsible government colony : The CROWN retains merely a veto on legislation, and has no control over any executive or administrative officer except the governor.

3.—The **Imports** of the above countries are chiefly manufactured cottons, woollens, hardware, etc.

4.—**Iceland** is by some considered a part of Europe.

Straits, Sounds, and Channels.	<i>On the north :</i> Smith, Jones, Lancaster, Barrow, Melville, Banks, Victoria, Franklin, McClintock, Fury and Hecla, Dease, and Fox. <i>On the east :</i>—Davis, Hudson, Frobisher, Belle Isle, Northumberland, Canso, Long, Florida or Bahama, Yucatan, Windward, and Mona. <i>On the west :</i>—Juan de Fuca, Haro, Posario, Georgia, Johnston, Broughton, Queen Charlotte, Scott, and Behring.
Gulfs and Bays.	<i>Arctic:</i>—Baffin, Disco, Melville, Boothia, Coronation. <i>Atlantic:</i>—Hudson, James, Ungava, Penny, St. Lawrence, Chaleur, Chedabucto, Halifax, Fundy, Passamaquoddy, Mines, Annapolis, Chignecto, Massachusetts, Cape Cod, Delaware, Chesapeake, Charleston, Appalachee, Mexico, Campeachy, and Honduras. <i>Pacific:</i>—California, San Francisco, and Georgia.
Islands.	<i>Off the north coast :</i>—Greenland, the <i>Arctic archipelago</i>, and Cumberland. <i>Off the east coast :</i>—Iceland, Cockburn, Fox, Southampton, Newfoundland, Anticosti, Magdalens, Prince Edward, Cape Breton, Miquefon, St. Pierre, Sable, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Long, Bermudas, Bahamas, Keys (Catoes, or Turks), Cuba, Dominica (Hayti and San Domingo), Jamaica, Porto Rico, Virgins, Windwards, and Leewards.
Peninsulas.	<i>Off the west coast :</i>—Vancouver, San Juan <i>archipelago</i>, Scotts, Queen Charlotte, Prince of Wales, Sitka, Aleutians, Kodiak, St. Lawrence, and Santa Barbaras. <i>North :</i>—Boothia and Melville. <i>East :</i>—Labrador, Nova Scotia, Gaspé, Cape Cod, Maryland, Florida, and Yucatan. <i>West :</i>—California and Alaska.
Capes.	NOTE.—Nearly all peninsulas, except Yucatan, Labrador, and Jutland (Denmark), point southerly. <i>On the Arctic Seaboard:</i>—Lisburn, Icy, Barrow, Demarcation, Bathurst, and Murchison. <i>On the Atlantic seaboard:</i>—Farewell, Chudleigh, Wolstenholm, Henrietta Maria, Jones, Charles, Ray, Race, Gaspé, Canso, Breton, Sable, Ann, Cod, May, Henlopen, Charles, Henry, Hatteras, Tancha (<i>Sable</i>), Catoche, and Gracias a Dios. <i>On the Pacific Seaboard:</i>—Corrientes, San Lucas, Conception, Mendocino, Blanco, Flattery, Cook, Scott, Romanzoff, and Prince of Wales.

MOUNTAINS.

Range.	Location.	Highest Peak.	Height in feet.	Latitude.
Rocky	From the Arctic Ocean to the Isthmus of Darien, along the western central part of the continent.	{ Brown Hoosier Popocatepetel	15,900 15,000 17,883	52° 35' 52° 15' 18° 53'
Coast	From the mouth of the Fraser river to Alaska, along the coast.	{ St. Elias Fairweather	17,500 14,750	60° 20' 50° 2'
Cascade	From the Fraser river mouth to southern California, along the coast.	Hood	17,000	45° 4'
Nevada	Between California and Nevada.	{ Shasta Whitney	14,400 15,000	41° 6' 36° 32'
Humboldt	In Nevada.	.....	14,800	.....
Sonora	In Mexico, along the Gulf of California.	Collima	12,000	.....
Ozark	In Arkansas and Missouri.	.....	3,000	.....
Appalachian, or Alleghany	The main ridge in Tennessee and West Va.	.....	.....	.....
IRON	The main ridge in Pennsylvania.	.....	.....	.....
CUMBERLAND	In western North Carolina.	Unaka	6,000	.....
BLUE	In eastern Tennessee and Kentucky.	Look Out	5,000	.....
GREEN	In West Virginia, Maryland, & Pennsylvania.	{ Mitchell Otter	6,400 5,500	.....
WHITE	In Vermont.	Mansfield	4,480	44° 38'
CATSKILL	In New Hampshire.	Washington	6,400	44° 25'
ADIRONDACS	In New York, West of the Hudson.	.....	5,300	.....
LAWRENCE OF LAURENTIAN	" " " Lake Champlain.	Marey	5,400	.....
	North-west of the River St. Lawrence.	.....	3,000	.....

Note 1.—The West Indies are all mountainous, many peaks being from 6,000 to 7,000 feet high. Hecla, in Iceland, is 5,100 feet in height.

Note 2.—The *Rocky* system is 5,000 miles long and from 570 to 1,040 wide; average height 5,000 feet.

The *Alleghany* system is 2,000 miles long and from 150 to 200 wide; average height 2,500 feet.

Plains.

1. *Mississippi* valley, including the area drained by the Missouri, the Ohio, and other branches of the Mississippi.
2. *Saskatchewan*, comprising all the country drained into Lake Winnipeg.
3. *Mackenzie*, or *Great Northern*, sloping towards the Arctic Ocean.
4. *Atlantic*, or *Great Eastern*, embracing all east of the Alleghanies.

PLATEAUX.

Name.	Remarks.	Name.	Remarks.
1. Labrador	Average height 2,000 feet.	8. Nevada	Average height 6,000 feet.
2. Laurentian	In northern Ontario & Quebec.	9. Gt. Western	In Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico.
3. Acadian	In New Brunswick.	10. Arizona	Average height 5,300 feet.
4. Cobequid and North Ontario	In Nova Scotia.	11. Height of Land	Along 49 parallel.
5. Ontario	Between Lake Huron and the Ottawa.	12. Anhuac or Mexican	Average height 7,000 feet.
6. Maine	Average height 5,000 feet.	14. Guatemala	" " 5,000 "
7. Utah	" " 8,000 "	15. Gt. Eastern	Among the Alleghanies.

Rivers.

Into the Arctic Ocean:—Colville, Mackenzie, Coppermine, Great Fish (Back).
Into Hudson Bay:—Churchill (Great English), Nelson, Hayes, Severn. Whale.
Into James Bay:—Albany, Moose, Abitibi, Rupert, East Main.
Into St. Lawrence Gulf:—St. Lawrence, Restigouche, Miramichi, Richibucto.
Into Bay of Fundy:—Petitcodiac, Kennebecasis, St. John, St. Croix.
On the Atlantic Slope of the United States: } Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, Merrimac, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, Rappahannock, James, Roanoke, Cape Fear, Pedee, Santee, Savannah, Altamaha, St. John's.
Into the Gulf of Mexico:—Appalachicola, Alabama, Mobile, Mississippi, Sabine, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado of Texas, Grande del Norte.
On the Pacific Slope:—Colorado of California, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Kalama, Columbia, Fraser, Skeena, Stickeen, Yukon.

Note 1.—The Mackenzie receives :—
 The Great Bear from Great Bear Lake, and the Liard, or Mountain, from Br. Columbia; and also drains Great Slave Lake.

The Slave flows from Lake Athabaska to Great Slave Lake.
 The Peace, Athabaska and Stone rivers flow into Lake Athabaska. In Br. Columbia, the Peace flows into the Findlay and the Parsnip. Both the Columbia and the near the source of the Fraser, the Smoky and the Rouge. Both the Columbia and in Athabaska territory the Smoky and the Rouge. Both the Columbia and in Athabaska have their source in "The Committee's Punch Bowl," a lakelet on Mt. Brown. The Athabaska flow northerly through Alberta and Athabaska territories, receiving the Lesser Slave from Lesser Slave Lake, and the Great Pembina. Lakes Wollaston and Deer are drained both into Lake Athabaska by the Stone, and into the Churchill by the Great Deer.
 Total length of the Mackenzie, via the Athabaska, 2,800 miles. Area drained, 600,000 miles, or 1-5 of Canada.

2.—The Nelson drains Lake Winnipeg. This lake receives the following rivers :—
 (a) Saskatchewan, with its tributaries : the North and South branches and their affluents : Bow, Belly, Red Deer, and Battle;
 (b) Little Saskatchewan, from Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis;
 (c) Red of the North, and its tributaries : Roseau, Pembina, and Assiniboine, with the affluents of the latter : Souris (Mouse), Qu'Appelle (Who Calls).
 (d) Winnipeg, from Lake of the Woods, with its affluent the English from Lonely Lake (Seul). Lake of the Woods receives the Rainy from Rainy Lake, into which flow Seine and Nameukan.
 Total length of the Nelson and Saskatchewan, 1,700 miles. Area drained, over 360,000 miles, or 1-9 of Canada.

3.—The St. Lawrence drains the great lakes. (See "Lakes.")
 Total length of St. Lawrence, via the Great Lakes, 2,150 miles. Area drained over 300,000 miles, or 1-11 of Canada.

4.—The Mississippi drains the valley between the Rockies and the Alleghanies, from the Canada border to the Gulf of Mexico. Its tributaries are :—
 From the West :—Minnesota, Des Moines, Missouri, Arkansas, and Red of the South.
 From the East :—Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio.
 The Missouri receives the Yellowstone, La Platte and Kansas.
 The Ohio, formed by the Allegheny and Monongahela at Pittsburg, Pa., receives :—Kanawha, Licking, Kentucky, Cumberland, and Tennessee from the South; and Scioto, Miami, and Wabash from the North.
 Total length of the Mississippi, via the Missouri, 4,506 miles. Area drained, 1,226,600 miles, or 1-3 of the United States.

5.—The Columbia drains part of Br. Columbia, Washington, and Oregon. Its tributaries are :—Kootenay, Okonagan, Lewis (Snake), Des Chutes, and Willamette.
 Total length of the Columbia from "The Committee's Punch Bowl" to its mouth 1,200 miles. Area drained, over 200,000 miles.

LAKES.

Name.	Area in Miles	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Affluents.	Outlets.
Superior	32000	420	160	627	Kaministiquia, Nipigon, Pie, Michipicoten.	Canals (two, one on Canadian shore, and one on United States shore), and river <i>St. Mary</i> (Sault Ste. Marie) into lake Huron.
Michigan	25000	360	80	578	Fox, Manistee, Grand, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo.	<i>Chicago</i> canal into Illinois river, and straits of <i>Mackinaw</i> into lake Huron.
Huron, with SAGINAW and GEORGIAN bays	21000	280	190	578	Spanish, French, Maga- netewan, Muskoka, Severn, Saugeen, Malt- land, St. Mary, Macki- naw.	<i>St. Clair</i> river into lake St. Clair.
St. Clair	360	30	24	570	Thames, Sydenham or Bear Creek, St. Clair.	<i>Detroit</i> into lake Erie.
Erie	9600	250	80	565	Detroit, Grand, Maunee, Otter, Kettle.	<i>Niagara</i> river and <i>Welland</i> canal into lake Ontario, and <i>Erie</i> canal into Hudson river, and lake On- tario.
Ontario, and bay of QUINTE	7300	180	65	232	Niagara, Credit, Trent, Molra, Genesee, Oswe- go, Black.	<i>St. Lawrence</i> river to the Gulf.
Nipigon	1950	60	50	850	.....	<i>Nipigon</i> into lake Superior.
Simcoe	300	80	18	704	Holland, Beaver, Talbot.	<i>Severn</i> into Georgian bay, through lake Couchiching.
Nipissing	400	40	15	634	Sturgeon.	<i>French</i> into Georgian bay.
Temiscamingue	120	67	15	650	Ottawa.	<i>Ottawa</i> into St. Lawrence.
Champlain	567	104	15	93	Mississquoi, Winooski, and Hicon from lake George.	<i>Richelieu</i> (<i>Sorel</i>) into St. Lawrence.
St. John	500	..	..	300	Mistassini.	<i>Saguenay</i> into St. Lawrence.
Great Bear	11200	200	..	230	.....	<i>Great Bear</i> into Mackenzie.
Great Slave	10100	350	..	580	Great Slave, Hay.	<i>Mackenzie</i> into Arctic Ocean.
Athabasca	4400	240	..	600	Peace, Athabasca, Stone.	<i>Great Slave</i> into Great Slave lake.
Wollaston	2000	..	..	..	Deer.	<i>Stone</i> into lake Athabasca.
Deer	5000	115	..	..	Deer.	<i>Great Deer</i> into Churchill, and <i>Deer</i> into lake Wallaston.
Winnipeg	9400	280	..	700	Saskatchewan, Little Sas- katchewan, Red, Win- nipeg.	<i>Nelson</i> into Hudson bay.
Winnipegosis	2300	120	..	728	Red Deer, Swan, Shoal.	<i>Water Hen</i> into lake Manitoba.
Manitoba	1900	..	..	720	White Mud, Water Hen.	<i>Little Saskatchewan</i> into lake Win- nipeg.
Woods	1500	..	..	977	Rainy.	<i>Winnipeg</i> into lake Winnipeg.
Lonely, or SEUL	500	90	6	..	.....	<i>English</i> into Winnipeg river.

Minor Lakes:—Tezcuco and Chapala, in Mexico; Nicaragua and Leon (*Managua*), in Nicaragua; Great Salt and Utah, in Utah; Humboldt, in Nevada; Itasca, in Minnesota; Okanagan, in British Columbia; Abittibi, Balsam, Sturgeon, Seugog, Pigeon, Chemong, Stoney, Rice, and Mississippi, in Ontario; George, or Hicon, in New York; and Memphramagog, Megantic, Temiscouata, and Manouan, in Quebec.

Note 1.—The lake expansions of the St. Lawrence are:—Thousand Islands, St. Francis, St. Louis, and St. Peter.

2.—Lake Superior is 1,200 feet deep; Michigan, 1,000; Huron, 600; St. Clair, 20; Erie, 200; Ontario, 600.

CANADA.

Population, 4,823,344 (1891).

Capital, Ottawa.

Area, 3,370,290 miles.

Latitude: Same as from the north of Norway to the middle of Spain.

Southern extremity, Point Pelee, in Essex, Ontario, in Lat. 42°, or the same as Boston.

BOUNDARIES:

North:—Arctic Ocean; East:—Atlantic Ocean; West:—Pacific Ocean; South:—United States and the great lakes; or more minutely as follows:—

- (a) From the Gulf of Georgia to lake of the Woods: The 49th parallel of latitude.
- (b) From lake of the Woods to lake Superior: Rainy river and lake, with a chain of tributary lakes, and Pigeon river.
- (c) From the mouth of Pigeon river to St. Regis, Quebec, opposite Cornwall; Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, Ontario, Thousand Islands; and the rivers St. Mary, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara, St. Lawrence.
- (d) From St. Regis to the N. E. corner of Vermont (the source of the Connecticut: the 45th parallel.
- (e) Thence to Passamaquoddy Bay: a ridge of highlands and the St. John and St. Croix rivers.

Government.

1. The legislative power is a Parliament constituted as follows:—
 - (a) House of Commons, whose members are elected by the people of Canada. Ontario sends 92; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 21; New Brunswick, 16; Manitoba, 5; British Columbia, 6; Prince Edward Island, 6; and North-west Territories, 4. Total, 215. Any bill may, and all money bills must, originate in this House. It controls the revenue and the expenditure.
 - (b) Senate, or Upper House, whose members are appointed for life by the Privy Council of Canada. There are 24 from Ontario; 24 from Quebec; 10 from Nova Scotia; 10 from New Brunswick; 3 from Manitoba; 3 from British Columbia; and 4 from Prince Edward Island. Total, 78.

NOTE.—The senators of the first parliament of Canada (1867) received their commissions from the Privy Council of Great Britain and Ireland.

- (c) Governor-General, appointed by the Privy Council of Great Britain and Ireland, and representing the Queen.
2. The executive power is a Privy Council composed of the Governor-General and members summoned by him. In practice these are: the leader of the dominant party in the House of Commons and members of both Senate and Commons recommended by him to the Governor-General for appointment. The administration of the laws is entrusted to judges appointed by the Privy Council of Canada, and to magistrates appointed by the Executive Councils of the Provinces.

The revenue is derived chiefly from: (a) Customs, a duty levied on goods imported; Excise, a duty levied on liquors, tobaccos, etc., manufactured in Canada; (c) Post Office; (d) Public Works, etc.

The Expenditure is chiefly on account of: interest on the public debt, subsidies to Provinces, civil government, justice, legislation, penitentiaries, surveys, public works, post office, Indian grants, immigration, militia, etc.

Public debt of Canada, \$237,533,000. Exports, \$85,257,000. Imports, \$121,558,000. Revenue, \$39,876,000. Expenditure, \$86,000,000.

PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Name.	Area in thou. of sq. mls.	1891 — Population.	Capital and its population in thousands.	Location of Capital.	Remaining cities and towns with upwards of 5,000 inhabitants.
Ontario	220	2,112,989	Toronto 181	Lake Ontario	Hamilton 49, Ottawa 44, London 32, Kingston 19, Brantford 12, Guelph 12, St. Thomas 10, Windsor 10, Belleville 10, Peterboro 10, Stratford 10, St. Catharines 9, Chatham 9, Brockville 9, Woodstock 9, Galt 8, Owen Sound 7, Berlin 7, Cornwall 7, Sarnia 7, Lindsay 6, Barrie 6, Port Hope 5, Collingwood 5, Cobourg 5, Orillia 5, Toronto Jc., 5.
Quebec	188	1,488,588	Quebec 63	St. Lawrence river	Montreal 217, St. Henri 13, Hull 11, Sherbrooke 10, St. Cuthbert 9, Trois Rivières 8, Lévis 8, St. Hyacinthe 7, Sorel 7, Valleyfield 6.
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	20	450,522	Halifax 32	Atlantic, or Halifax bay	Dartmouth 6, Yarmouth 6, Truro 5.
New Brunswick	28	321,294	Fredericton 7	St. John river	St. John 39, Moncton 9.
Manitoba	123	154,452	Winnipeg 25	Red and Assiniboine rivers	None over 5, Brandon 4, Portage la Prairie 3.
British Columbia	341	92,677	Victoria 17	Juan du Fuca strait	Vancouver 14, New Westminster 7, Nanaimo 5.
Prince Edward Island	2	109,088	Charlottetown 11	Hillsboro' bay	None over 5, Summerside 3, George-town 2.

Ontario, formerly Upper Canada, *Quebec*, formerly Lower Canada, *New Brunswick*, and *Nova Scotia*, which includes Cape Breton island, were united under the name, "*The Dominion of Canada*," on July 1st, 1867. In 1870 *Manitoba* was admitted into the union, in 1871 *British Columbia*, and in 1873 *Prince Edward Island*. The Territories were acquired in 1870, but were organized in May, 1882.

TERRITORIES.

Name.	Area in thou. of sq. mls.	Places of Importance.	Boundaries.
Pop. 61,487 (Assiniboia Saskatchewan Alberta)	95 114 100	Regina, Moosomin, Moose Jaw, Qu'Appelle, Whitewood, and Medicine Hat. Prince Albert, Battleford, Saskatoon and Duck Lake. Calgary, Lethbridge, McLeod, Edmonton, Red Deer and Banff.	South, United States, or 49th parallel; West, Alberta; East, Manitoba; North, Saskatchewan, or 52nd parallel. South, Assiniboia; West, Alberta; East, Manitoba, Lake Winnipeg, and Nelson river; North, North-West Territory, or 55th parallel. South, United States; West, British Columbia, or Rocky Mountains; East, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan; North, Athabasca.
Athabasca	122	Dunvegan and Vermillion.	South, Alberta; West, British Columbia; East, North-West Territory, Athabasca river and lake, and Slave River; North, North-West Territory, or 60th parallel.
Keewatin	360	Fort York, Norway House and Oxford House.	South, Manitoba; West, North-West Territory; East, North Territory and Hudson bay; North, Arctic Ocean.

The remaining territories unofficially named *North-West*, *North*, and *North-East*, cover about one-half of Canada. Population, including Indians, of all the Territories, 97,000. Of the above, *Assiniboia*, *Saskatchewan* and *Alberta* are being rapidly settled.

ONTARIO.

Capital, Toronto.

Population, 2,114,321

BOUNDARIES :

- North-east* :—Ottawa river, lake Temiscamingue, and the line due north from this lake to James bay ; or, Quebec and North-East territory.
- North-west* :—James bay, Albany and English rivers, and Lonely lake ; or, Manitoba and North territory.
- South-west* :—Lakes of the Woods, Rainy, Superior, Huron, and St. Clair, and rivers Rainy, Pigeon, St. Mary, St. Clair, and Detroit ; or, Minnesota and the great lakes.
- South-east* :—Lakes Erie and Ontario, and rivers Niagara and St. Lawrence.

Government.1. *Legislative* :—**Legislative Assembly**, consisting of :

- (a) Ninety members, *elected* by the people of Ontario.
- (b) A Lieutenant-Governor, *appointed* by the Privy Council of Canada.
2. *Executive* :—A **Council**, composed of the Lieutenant-Governor and the leaders of the ruling party in the Assembly. These must be members of the Assembly.

The *revenue* is derived chiefly from :—The Dominion of Canada, the sale of Crown lands and of timber limits, interest, licenses, law stamps, &c.

The *expenditure* is chiefly on account of :—Civil government, Justice, asylum and other institutions, education, railways, &c.

Lakes.

- On the boundaries* :—Lonely, Woods, Rainy, Namekan, Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, Ontario, Thousand Islands, St. Francis, Temiscamingue, and Abittibi.
- Within the boundaries* :—Nipigon, Shebandowan, Nipissing, Couchiching, Simcoe, Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph, the Victoria and Peterborough chain (Balsam, Sturgeon, Pigeon, Buckhorn, Chemong or Mud, Stoney or Trout or Clear, Seugog, Rice), Rideau, and Mississippi.

Rivers.

- On the boundaries* :—Albany, English, Winnipeg, Rainy, Pigeon, St. Mary, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara, St. Lawrence, and Ottawa.
- Into lake Superior* :—Pigeon, Kaministiquia, Nipigon, and Michipicoten.
- Into lake Huron* :—Sable, Saugeen, Maitland, Bayfield, Aux Sables, and St. Mary.
- Into Georgian bay* :—Mississauga, Spanish, French, Maganetewan, Muskoka, Severn, Nottawasaga, and Sydenham.
- Into lake St. Clair* :—Sydenham (Bear Creek), Thames, and St. Clair.
- Into lake Erie* :—Grand, Detroit, Kettle, and Otter.
- Into lake Ontario and bay of Quinte* :—Niagara, Credit, Etobicoke, Humber, Don, Rouge, Trent, Moira, Salmon or Shannon, and Napanee.
- Into the St. Lawrence* :—Raisin and Beaudette.
- Into the Ottawa* :—Nation, Rideau, Mississippi, Madawaska, Bonnechere, Muskrat and Indian, Petawawa, Mattawan, and Montreal.

Canals.

Rideau, between Kingston and Ottawa, passing *Newboro, Smith's Falls, and Merrickville*. *Note*.—A branch runs from Smith's Falls to Perth.

Welland, between lakes Erie and Ontario, passing *Port Colborne, Welland, Port Robinson, Allanburgh, Thorold, Merriton, St. Catharines, and Port Dalhousie*.

St. Lawrence, to overcome the various rapids on the St. Lawrence, passing *Iroquois, Morrisburg, Dickinson's Landing, and Cornwall*.

Note 1.—The chain of lakes in Victoria and Peterboro counties is rendered navigable by locks at *Bobcaygeon, Lindsay, Rosevale, Young's Point* (near *Lakefield*), and *Peterboro*. Steamers run between Port Perry, on lake Scugog, and Bridgenorth, on Chemong lake, within four miles of Peterboro. The **Trent Valley** canal will pass through this chain. **Murray** canal connects bay of Quinte westward with lake Ontario.

2.—Lakes Superior and Huron are joined by a canal, the Sault Ste. Marie, on the United States shore.

3.—The **St. Clair Flats** canal is simply a dredged channel in lake St. Clair.

4.—A Canadian canal is being constructed at Sault Ste. Marie, to be ready for use in May, 1892.

Islands.

Silver and Michipicoten, in Superior; Joseph and Manitoulin, in Huron; Pelee and Long Point, in Erie; Amhurst, Wolfe, and Garden, in Ontario; and Thousand, in St. Lawrence. Drummond, in Huron; Grand and Goat, in the Niagara; and the Ducks, in Ontario, belong to the United States; Allumette and Calumet, in the Ottawa, belong to Quebec.

Bays and Gulfs

Thunder, Black, Nipigon, and Michipicoten, in lake Superior; Manitou and Georgian, with its ports—Parry Sound, Matchedash, Nottawasaga, Owen Sound, and Colpoy—in lake Huron; Rondeau, Long Point, and Maitland, in lake Erie; and Burlington, Toronto, Presqu'Isle, Wellers, Wellington, South, and Quinte, in lake Ontario.

An <i>incorporated village</i> is supposed to contain.....	800 to 2,000 inhabitants.
A town	" " 2,000 to 9,000 "
A city	" " above 9,000 "

Note.—Charters of incorporation are granted by the Legislative Assembly, and confer privileges in the management of local affairs. Many villages, not incorporated, are larger than some incorporated.

A **township** is a subdivision of a county, surveyed into lots or farms.

A **county** is a division of a province, for political, judicial, educational, and local improvement purposes.

A **province**, in Canada, is a subdivision of the country, with power:—To amend its laws; to manage and to sell its public lands and timber; to establish and to maintain public reformatories, prisons, hospitals, charities, etc.; to control its municipal institutions; to manage tavern licenses for revenue purposes; to administer justice; to direct its educational interests, &c.

Note.—The authority of the Parliament of **Canada** extends to:—The public debt, trade and commerce, raising money by any system of taxation, postal service, census, militia, navigation, currency and coinage, banking, weights and measures, criminal law, marriage and divorce, etc., and all classes of subjects not *expressly* stated as coming under the authority of the provinces.

Counties of Ontario.

The figures indicate in *hundreds* the population.

Note.—Unless otherwise stated, the *first* named is the "county town," i.e., where the County Courts sit, the County Council meets, the county buildings (goal, court-house, etc.) are.

ON THE GEORGIAN BAY.

Counties.	Cities, towns, and villages.
Simcoe	Barrie 60, Collingwood 50, Orillia 47, Bradford 12, Alliston 11, Midland 20, Penetanguishene 20, Stayner 10, Sunnisdale , Allandale 7, Angus 5, Beeton 11, Belle Ewart 6, Bondhead , Tottenham 4, Coldwater , Cookstown 7, Creemore 5, Waubauskene .
Grey	Owen Sound 74, Meaford 20, Durham, Mt. Forest in part, Wiarton in part, Flesherton , Hanover 12, Dundalk 7, Markdale 8, Thornbury 9, Chatsworth 5, Clarksburg 4, Hepworth , Newstadt .
Bruce	Walkerton 30, Kincardine 27, Port Elgin 17, Lucknow 7, Paisley 12, Southampton (Saugeen) 12, Chesley 9, Teeswater 9, Wiarton 8, Tara 6, Tiverton 6.

ON LAKE HURON.

Counties.	Cities, towns, and villages.
Bruce	Allenford 2, Formosa 4, Ripley , Burford 7, St. George 8.
Huron	Goderich 39, Clinton 27, Seaford 27, Wingham 22, Exeter 19, Blyth 9, Bayfield 7, Wroeter 6, Brussels 6, Lucknow (in part), Crediton 6, Fordwich , Gorrie 4, Hensall 5, Zurich 5.
Lambton	Sarnia 69, Petrolia 44, Forest 20, Point Edward 14, Watford 11, Wyoming 9, Alvinston 8, Theford (Widder Station) 7, Arkona 6, Oil Springs 7, Courtright 5, Brigden 5, Florence 5.

ON LAKE ERIE.

Counties.	Cities, towns, and villages.
Essex	Sandwich 11, Windsor 104, Amherstburg 22, Leamington 20, Kingsville 10, Belle River 6, Colchester , Essex Centre 18, Walkerville 6, Comber 3.
Kent	Chatham 90, Dresden 21, Ridgetown 23, Wallaceburg 27, Blenheim 17, Bothwell 10, Thamesville 7, Rondeau (Shrewsbury), Tilbury Centre .
Elgin	St. Thomas 100, Aylmer 22, Port Stanley 7, Springfield 6, Vienna 5, Dunwich (Walacetown), Port Burwell 6, Dutton 8, Rodney 3, West Lorne 3.
Norfolk	Simcoe 27, Port Dover 12, Waterford 11, Port Rowan 5, Port Ryerse , Delhi 3, Vittoria 4.
Haldimand	Cayuga 20, Dunville 17, Caledonia 13, Jarvis , Hagersville 15, York , Cantfield 4, Canboro 4.
Welland	Welland 20, Thorold 22, Niagara Falls (Clifton) 31, Port Colborne 18, Chippewa 7, Fort Erie 7, Drummondville 20, Ridgeway 7, Allanburgh .

ON LAKE ONTARIO AND BAY OF QUINTE.

Counties.	Cities, towns, and villages.
Lincoln	St. Catharines 91, Niagara 15, Merrittton 18, Port Dalhousie 12, Grimaby 7, Beamsville 7, Smithville 6, Queenston 4.
Wentworth	Hamilton 490, Dundas 35, Waterdown 10, Ancaster 8, Stoney Creek 2, Lynden 4.
Halton	Milton 13, Oakville 18, Georgetown 15, Burlington 11, Acton 9, Bronte 3, Norval 4, Glen William 4.
Peel	Brampton 33, Streetville 8, Bolton (Albion) 6, Alton 5, Mono Mills 3.

ON LAKE ONTARIO AND BAY OF QUINTE (CONTINUED).

Counties.	Cities, towns, and villages.
York	Toronto 1810, Newmarket 21, Aurora 18, Markham 11, Stouffville 9, Richmond Hill 9, Weston 9, Holland Landing 6, Scarboro , Thornhill 6, Georgina (Sutton) 5, West Toronto Junction 50, Woodbridge 11, Schomberg 4, Mt. Albert 6.
Ontario	Whitby 28, Oshawa 41, Uxbridge 29, Port Perry 17, Cannington 10, Beaverton 12, Pickering (Duffin's Creek) 8, Brooklin 5, Prince Albert 5, Claremont 4, Sunderland 4.
Durham	Port Hope 50, Bowmanville 33, Millbrook 11, Newcastle 11, Orono 8, Bethany 6, Hampton 6, Cartwright (Williamsburg) 2, Blackstock . <i>Note.</i> —Durham and Northumberland are united; County town, Cobourg.
Northumberland	Cobourg 49, Campbellford 25, Brighton 15, Colborne 11, Hastings (in part) 7, Baltimore 4, Harwood 4, Castleton 3, Warkworth 8.
P. Edward Hastings	Pleton 33, Wellington 6, Hallowell (Bloomfield) 6, Consecon 4.
Lennox	Belleville 100, Trenton 44, Deseronto (Mill Point) 33, Madoc 10, Stirling 9, Wallaston Marmora 5, Frankford 6, Tweed 7.
Addington	Napanee 35, Adolphustown . <i>Note.</i> —Lennox and Addington are united; County town, Napanee.
Frontenac	Newburgh 7, Bath 6, Odessa 7, Tamworth 5. Kingston 192, Portemouthe 20, Garden Island 5, Loughboro (Sydenham) , Sydenham .

ON THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Counties	Cities, towns, and villages.
Leeds	Brockville 90, Gananoque 37, Newboro 5, Farmersville 7, Athens , Delta 4, Lansdowne 37, Lyn 3, Westport 6. <i>Note.</i> —Leeds and Grenville are united; County town, Brockville.
Grenville	Prescott 30, Kemptville 12, Merrickville 9, Cardinal , North Augusta 4, Oxford Mills .
Dundas	Morrisburgh 18, Iroquois 10, Chesterville 6, Winchester , Ancaster . <i>Note.</i> —Dundas, Stormont, and Glengarry are united; County town, Cornwall.
Stormont	Cornwall 70, Dickenson's Landing 3, Avonmore , Farran's Point 3.
Glengarry	Lancaster 9, Alexandria 17, Martintown 4, Williamstown 5, Maxville .

ON THE RIVER OTTAWA.

Counties.	Cities, towns, and villages.
Renfrew	Pembroke 44, Arnprior 33, Renfrew 27, Eganville 5, Cobden .
Carleton	Ottawa 442, New Edinburgh 17, Richmond 5, Manotick 4.
Russell	Russell (Duncanville) 3, Casselman , Rockland 8. <i>Note.</i> —Russell and Prescott are united; County town, L'Original.
Prescott	L'Original 9, Hawkesbury 20, Vankleek Hill 5, St. Eugene 4.

NOT ON THE BOUNDARIES.

Counties.	Cities, towns, and villages.
Lanark	Perth 32, Almonte 30, Smith's Falls 39, Carleton Place 45, Lanark 8, Packenham 20.
Peterboro	Peterboro 98, Ashburnham 17, Hastings 9, Lakefield 11, Norwood 9, Havelock .
Victoria	Lindsay 61, Fenelon Falls 12, Bobcaygeon 10, Omemee 8, Oakwood , Woodville 6, Kinmount , Cobocook 3.
Dufferin	Orangeville 30, Shelburne 8, Dundalk 7, Grand Valley .

MAP GEOGRAPHY PRIMER.

NOT ON THE BOUNDARIES (CONTINUED).

Counties.	Cities, towns, and villages.
Wellington	Guelph 110, Mt. Forest 23, Harriston 17, Fergus 16, Elora 14, Arthur 12, Clifford 7, Drayton 6, Erin 7, Palmerston (in part) 13, Chippewa 7, Rockwood 8.
Waterloo	Berlin 75, Galt 75, Waterloo 30, Preston 19, New Hamburg 13, Hespeler 15, Ayr 12, Elmira 10, Breslau 4, Conestogo 10, Baden 7, Linwood 5, St. Jacobs 4, Wellesley 7.
Perth	Stratford 96, St. Mary's 35, Listowell 26, Mitchell 21, Palmerston 20, Milverton 6, Shakespeare 4, Atwood, Millbank 3, Sebringville 3, Tavistock 9.
Brant	Grantsford 127, Paris 30, Harrisburg 3, Burford 7, St. George 8.
Oxford	Woodstock 87, Ingersoll 42, Tilsonburg 22, Norwich 14, Embro, Hawtrey, Otterville 7, Drumbo 6, Bright 4, Plattsville 7, Princeton 6.
Middlesex	London 320, Strathroy 34, Petersville 16, Parkhill 17, Lucan, Ailsa Craig 9, Glencoe 9, Wardsville 5, Newbury, Westminster, Komoka, Belmont 6, Mt. Brydges 4.
Haliburton	Minden 3, Haliburton 2, Snowden.

Districts or Unorganized Counties.

ON THE GEORGIAN BAY.

Counties	Towns and villages.
Muskoka	Bracebridge 14, Gravenhurst 18, Severn Bridge 3, Huntsville 11.
Parry Sound	Parry Sound 13, Maganctewan 2, Burk's Falls, Sundridge.
Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie 25, Bruce Mines 13, Algoma Mills, Thessalon 3, Sudbury, Day Mills, Gore Bay 5, Little Current, Manitowaning 6.

ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

Counties.	Towns and Villages.
Algoma	(See "On the Georgian Bay.")
Nipissing	North Bay 3, Sturgeon Falls 3, Mattawa.
Thunder Bay	Pr. Arthur's Landing 27, Fort William 5, Rat Portage, Fort Francis, Fort Moose, Port Arthur 26.
Rainy River	Rat Portage.

Note.—Nipissing, containing Mattawa and Hopefield, borders on the Ottawa river.

THE FOURTEEN CITIES OF ONTARIO ARE :

Toronto,	181,220.	St. Thomas,	10,370.
Hamilton,	48,980.	Windsor,	10,322.
Ottawa,	44,154.	Belleville,	9,914.
London,	31,977.	Peterborough,	9,717.
Kingston,	19,264.	Stratford,	9,501.
Brantford,	12,753.	St. Catharines,	9,170.
Guelph,	10,539.	Chatham,	9,052.

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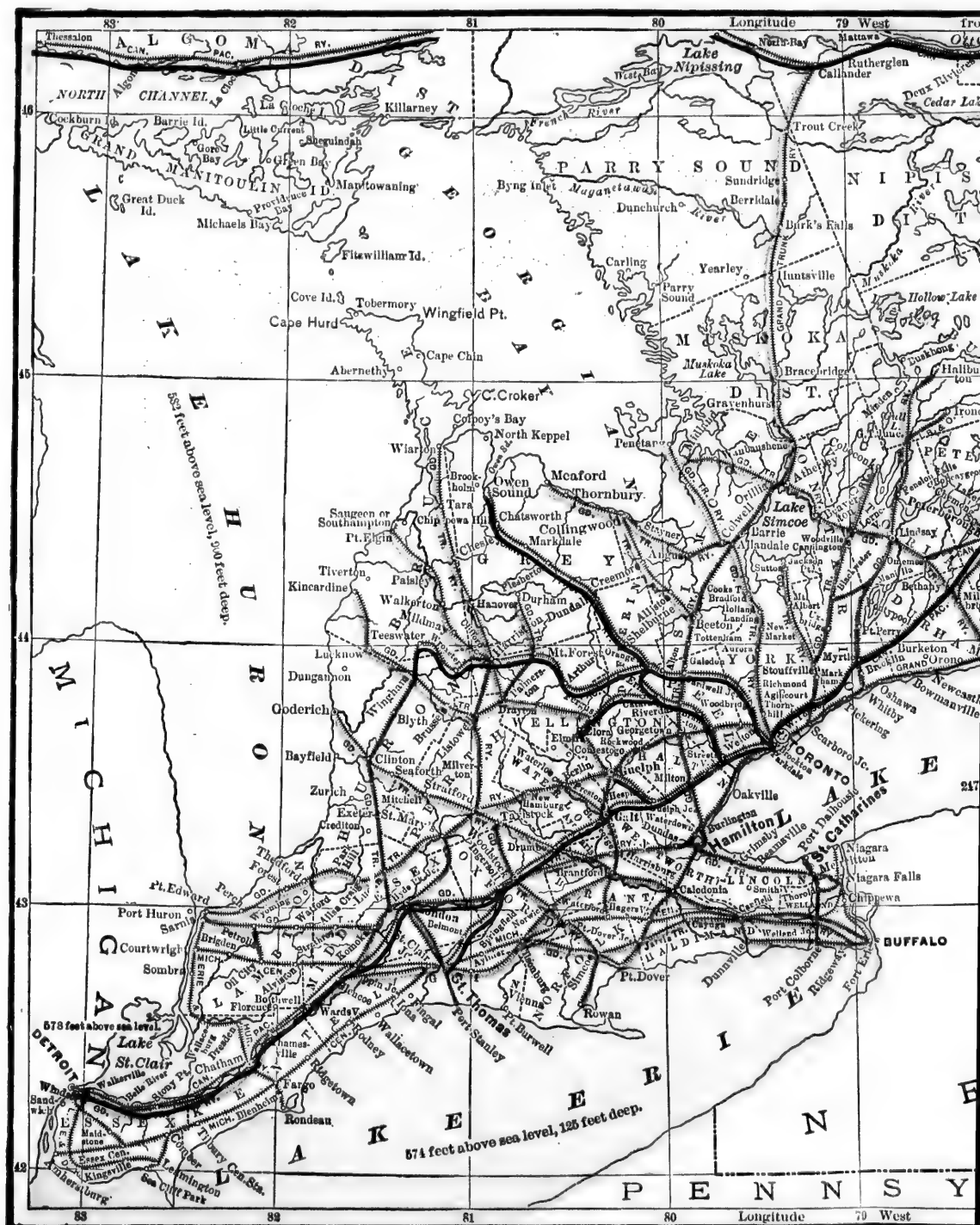
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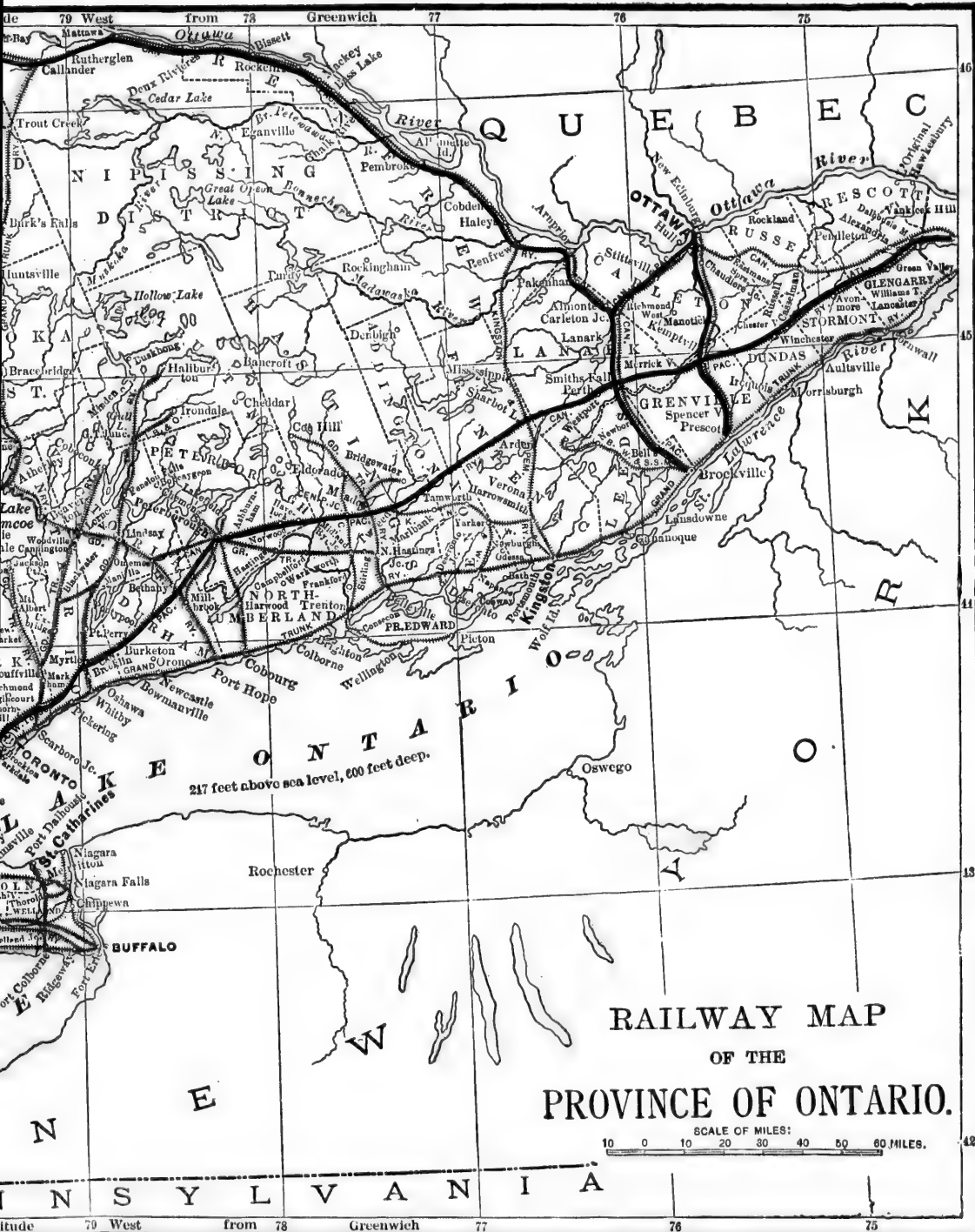
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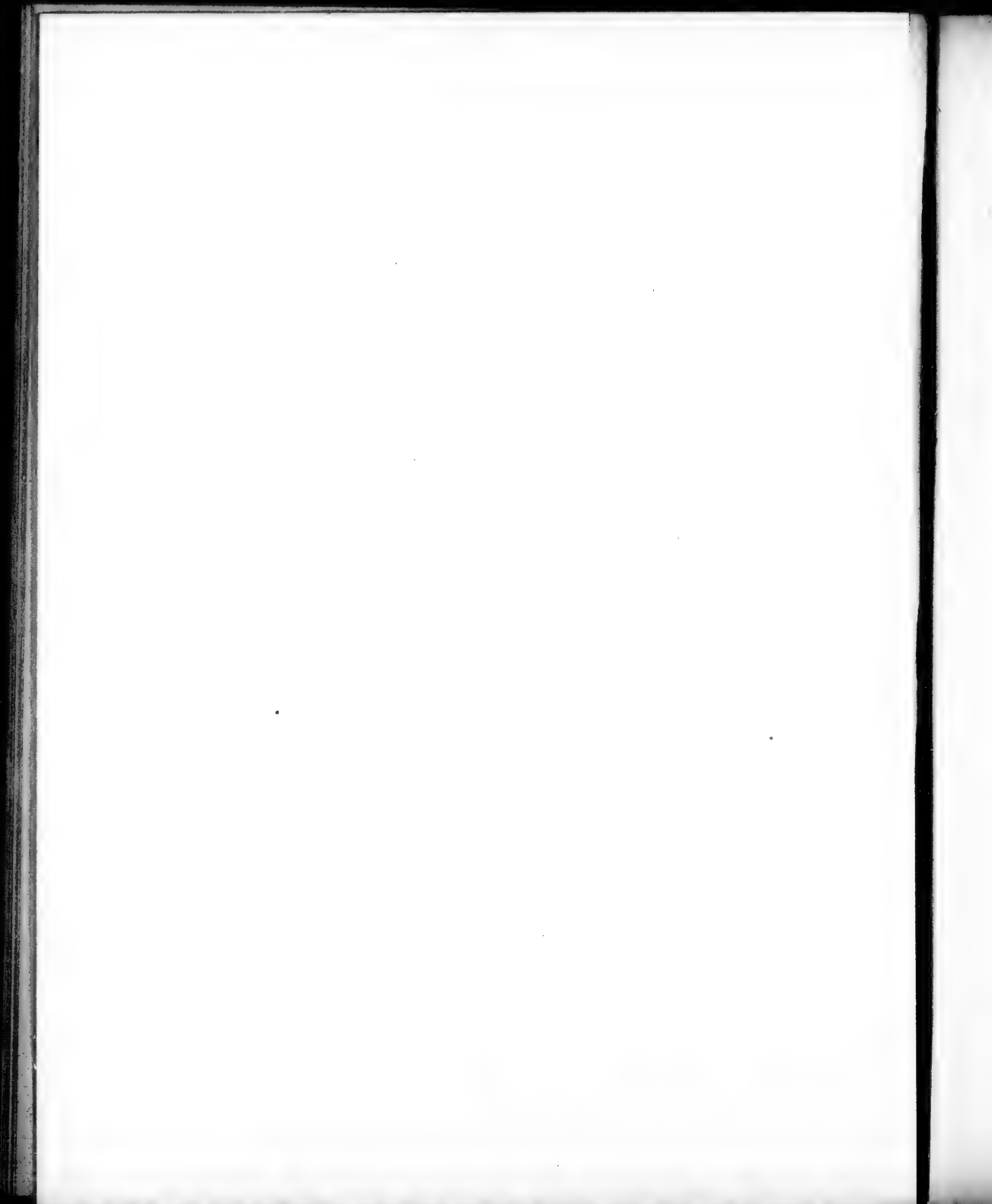
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RAILWAY MAP
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SCALE OF MILES:
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 MILES.



RAILWAYS OF ONTARIO.

Railways.	Miles	Towns, Crossings, and Junctions.
Grand Trunk (Main Line)	798 ⁴	Portland, Me.; Richmond, P.Q.; Montreal, P.Q.; Coteau, P.Q.; Lancaster, Cornwall, Morrisburg, Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Napanee, Belleville, Trenton, Cobourg, Port Hope, Bowmanville, Oshawa, Whitby, Scarboro', Toronto.
Northern Division		Toronto, Brampton, Georgetown, Guelph, Berlin, Stratford, St. Mary's, Lucan, Ailsa Craig, Parkhill, Forrest, Sarnia (Point Edward), Port Huron, and Detroit, Mich.
Southern Division	229	Suspension Bridge, N.Y.; Niagara Falls, Merriton, St. Catharines, Grimsby, Hamilton, Dundas, Harrisburg, Drumbo, Paris, Woodstock, Ingersoll, London, Komoka, Glencoe, Thamesville, Chatham, Belle River, Windsor, Detroit, Mich.
Northern & Northwestern Division (Toronto to North Bay)	227	Toronto, Richmond Hill, Aurora, Newmarket, Bradford, Allandale, Barrie, Orillia, Gravenhurst, Bracebridge, Callander, North Bay.
Hamilton & Northwestern Division (Hamilton to Allandale)	95	Hamilton, Burlington, Milton, Georgetown, Allandale.
Midland Division (a) <i>Toronto to Midland.</i>	124 ⁵	Toronto, Scarboro, Markham, Uxbridge, Blackwater, Lorneville, Orillia, Coldwater, Midland.
(b) <i>Blackwater to Port Hope via Peterboro.</i>	71 ⁸	Blackwater, Manilla Jc, Lindsay, Omamee, Peterboro, Millbrook, Port Hope.
BELLEVILLE BRANCH	65	Belleville, N. Hastings Jc., Campbellford, Peterboro.
HALIBURTON BRANCH	60	Haliburton, Myles Jc., Furnace Falls, Irondale, Kilmount, Fenelon Falls, Lindsay.
MEAFORD BRANCH	52	Meaford, Thornbury, Collingwood, Stayner, Colwell, Allandale.
BEETON AND COLLINGWOOD BRANCH	39	Beeton, Alliston, Creemore, Collingwood.
COBOCONK BRANCH	38	Cobocok, Lorneville, Campbary, Lindsay.
HARWOOD BRANCH	15	Cobourg, Harwood.
LAKEFIELD BRANCH	12	Lakefield, Peterboro.
NORTH SIMCOE BRANCH	40	Barrie, Colwell, Elmvalle, Wyevale, Penetanguishene.
SUTTON BRANCH	26	Stouffville, Mt. Albert, Sutton, Jackson's Point.
WHITBY BRANCH	33	Whitby, Myrtle, Port Perry, Manilla Jc.
MADOC BRANCH	22	El Dorado, N. Hastings.
OLD ROAD	15	Millbrook, Brunswick, Omamee.
Welland Division	33	Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines, Merriton, Welland, Port Colborne, Allanburg, Niagara Falls.
LOOP LINE BRANCH	145	Fort Erie, Welland Jc., Canfield, Cayuga, Jarvis, Simcoe, Tilsonburg, Aylmer, St. Thomas, Glencoe.
BUFFALO & GODERICH BRANCH	167	Buffalo, N.Y.; Fort Erie, Port Colborne, Canfield, Caedonia, Brantford, Paris, Tavistock, Stratford, Seaforth, Clinton, Goderich.
GEORGIAN BAY AND LAKE ERIE BRANCH	147	Warton, Tara, Hanover, Harrison, Palmerston, Listowell, Stratford, Tavistock, Woodstock, Norwich, Simcoe, Port Dover.
LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE BRANCH	74	London, Hyde Park Jc., Lucan Crossing, Exeter, Clinton, Blyth, Wingham.
WELLINGTON, GREY & BRUCE BRANCH	128	Harrisburg, Galt, Guelph, Fergus, Drayton, Palmerston, Harriston, Walkerton, Paisley, Southampton.
SARNIA BRANCH	57	Sarnia, Petrolia, Strathroy, Komoka, Hyde Park Jc., London.
WELLINGTON, GREY & SOUTH BRUCE BRANCH	67	Palmerston, Listowell, Brussels, Wingham, Kincardine.
BRANTFORD AND TILSONBURG BRANCH	43	Harrisburg, Brantford, Norwich, Tilsonburg.
DURHAM BRANCH	27	Palmerston, Mt. Forest, Durham.
GALT AND ELMIRA BRANCH	25	Galt, Berlin, Waterloo, St. Jacob's, Elmira.
LONDON BRANCH.	33	London, Thorndale, St. Mary's, Stratford.

RAILWAYS OF ONTARIO (CONTINUED.)

Railways.	Miles	Towns, Crossings, and Junctions.
PORT DOVER BRANCH	40	Port Dover, Jarvis, Hagersville, Caledonia, Hamilton.
PORT STANLEY BRANCH	24	Port Stanley, St. Thomas, Westminster, London.
SOUTH NORFOLK BRANCH	17	Simcoe, Victoria, Port Rowan.
TORONTO BRANCH	39	Toronto, Oakville, Burlington, Hamilton.
PETROLIA BRANCH	9	Petrolia, Wyoming.
ELMVALE BRANCH	9	Elmvale, Hillsdale.
Canadian Pacific Railway (Transcontinental Line)	2875	Halifax, N. S.; Quebec, P. Q.; Montreal, P. Q.; Ottawa, Carleton Jc., Almonte, Arnprior, Renfrew, Pembroke, Chalk River, Mattawa, Callander, North Bay, Sudbury, Herring Bay, Jackfish River, Nipigon, Port Arthur, Fort William, Rat Portage, Winnipeg, Man.; Brandon, Man.; Regina, Assinibola; Calgary, Alberta; Banff Hot Springs, B.C.; Westminster, B.C.; Vancouver, B.C.; Port Moody, B.C.
SAULT STE. MARIE BRANCH	182	Sudbury, Algoma Mills, Bruce Mines, Sault Ste. Marie.
Ontario & Quebec Division	502	Montreal, P.Q.; Vaudreuil, P.Q.; St. Polycarpe Jc., Dalhousie Mills, Kemptville, Smith's Falls, Perth, Sharbot Lake, Tweed, Central Ont. Jc., Haverlock, Peterboro, Myrtle, Toronto. (Toronto), Streetsville, Milton, Guelph, Galt, Drumbo, Woodstock, London, Komoka, Appin Jc., Chatham, Belle River, Windsor.
ST. THOMAS BRANCH	33	Woodstock, Ingersoll, St. Thomas.
OTTAWA & BROCKVILLE BRANCH	73	Ottawa, Carleton Jc., Smith's Falls, Clark, Brockville.
OTTAWA & PRESCOTT BRANCH	52	Ottawa, Kemptville, Prescott.
TORONTO & OWEN SOUND BRANCH	122	Toronto, Weston, Woodbridge, Cardwell, Orangeville, Shelburne, Fiesherton, Owen Sound.
ORANGEVILLE, WINGHAM & TEESWATER BRANCH	72	Orangeville, Mount Forest, Harriston, Teeswater, Wingham.
TORONTO, ORANGEVILLE & ELORA BRANCH	60	Toronto, Streetsville, Brampton, Cataract, Fergus, Elora, Millville Jc., Orangeville.
Michigan Central (a) BUFFALO TO DETROIT	238	Buffalo, N. Y.; Victoria (Fort Erie), Niagara Jc., Welland Jc., Canfield, Hagersville, Waterford, Hawtrey, Tilsonburg, St. Thomas, St. Clair Jc., Ridgetown, Fargo, Charing Cross, Chomberg, Tilbury, Essex Centre, Sandwich, Windsor.
(b) AMHERSTBURG BRANCH	16	Essex Centre, Colchester, Amherstburg.
St. Clair Division	63	St. Thomas, St. Clair, Loop Line Jc., Petrolia Jc., Oil City, Courtright.
PETROLIA BRANCH	15	Petrolia Jc. (near Oil City and also Oil Springs), Petrolia, Wyoming.
Niagara Division	30	Buffalo, N. Y.; Fort Erie, Niagara Jc., Chippewa, Niagara Falls, Queenston, Niagara.
WELLAND Jc. to NIAGARA F'LLS	..	Welland Jc., Niagara Falls.
Canada Atlantic Railway	80	Ottawa, Chaudiere, Alexandria, Coteau Landing, F.Q.
Kingston & Pembroke Railway	61	Kingston, Tamworth, Sharbot Lake, Mississippi, Renfrew, Pembroke.
Ontario Central Railway	109	Picton, Consec, Trenton, Central Ontario Jc., El Dorado, Bannochburn, Coe Hill.
Cobourg & Rice Lake Railway	15	Cobourg, Balhmore, Harwood.
Napanee, Tamworth & Quebec Railway	68	Napanee, Newburg, Yarker, Tamworth, Marlbank, Tweed, Bridgewater, Madoc, Harrowsmith, Kingston.
Brockville, Westport & Sharbot Lake Railway	60	Brockville, Farmersville, Newboro, Westport, Sharbot Lake.
Erie & Huron Railway	70	Rondeau, Blenheim, Fargo, Chatham, Dresden, Tupper'sville, Wallaceburg, Port Lambton, Courtright, Port Huron, Mich.
Leamington & St. Clair Railw'y	23	Blytheswood, Comber, Stony Point, Ruthven, Windsor.

Note.—The G. T. R. owns all those divisions and branches down to the C. P. R. The C. P. R. owns those down to the M. C. R.; and the M. C. R. those down to the C. A. R. The rest are independent lines.

Rivers.

- Saugeen* :—Southampton, Paisley, Walkerton, Teeswater, Chesley, Hanover, Durham, Clifford, Mount Forest.
- Maitland* :—Goderich, Wingham.
- North branch* :—Wingham, Wroxeter, Gorrie, Fordwich, Harriston.
- Little Maitland* :—Wingham, Bluevale, Palmerston.
- South branch* :—Brussels, Cranbrook, Trowbridge, Listowell.
- Bayfield* :—Bayfield, Clinton, Seaforth.
- Aux Sables* :—Arkona, Alisa Craig, Exeter, Lucan.
- Sydenham*, or Bear Creek :—Wallaceburg.
- North branch* :—Wallaceburg, Oil Springs, Petrolia.
- South branch* :—Wallaceburg, Dresden, Florence, Alvinston, Watford, Strathroy.
- Thames* :—Chatham, Thamesville, Bothwell, Wardsville, Komoka, London.
- North branch* :—London, St. Mary's, Mitchell.
- Avon* :—Stratford, Shakespeare.
- South branch* :—London, Ingersoll, Beachville, Woodstock.
- Otter* :—Port Burwell, Vienna, Tilsonburg, Otterville, Norwich.
- Grand* :—Port Maitland, Dunnville, Cayuga, York, Caledonia, Brantford, Paris, Galt, Preston, Breslau, Conestogo, Elora, Fergus.
- Nith* :—Paris, Ayr, New Hamburg, Baden, Wellesley, Millbank.
- Speed* :—Preston, Hespeler, Guelph, Erin.
- Conestogo* :—Conestogo, Glenallan, Drayton, Arthur.
- Credit* :—Port Credit, Streetsville, Orangeville.
- Humber* :—Lambton Mills, Weston, Woodbridge, Kleinburg, Nobleton, Bolton.
- Holland* :—Newmarket, Aurora, Holland Landing, Bradford.
- Trent* :—Trenton, Frankford, Campbellford, Hastings.
- Otonabee* :—Peterborough, Ashburnham, Lakefield.
- Scugog* :—Lindsay, Port Perry (on lake Scugog).
- Gull* :—Coboconk, Minden.
- Note* :—Fenelon Falls is between Sturgeon and Cameron lakes ; Bobcaygeon, between Sturgeon and Pigeon lakes ; Omamee is on Pigeon river.
- Moir* :—Belleville, Bridgewater, Tweed.
- Raisin* :—Lancaster, Williamston, Martintown.
- Rideau* :—Ottawa, Merrickville, Smith's Falls. Perth is on the Tay.
- Mississippi* :—Packenham, Almonte, Carleton Place, Lanark.
- Nation* :—Plantagenet, Riceville, Pendleton, Casselman, St. Albert, Chesterville, Spenceville.
- Lake Superior* :—Michipicoten, Nipigon, Fort William, Prince Arthur's Landing.
- Georgian Bay* :—Parry Sound, Maganetewan, Midland, Penetanguishene, Collingwood, Meaford, Owen Sound, Warton (Colpoy Bay).
- Lake Huron* :—Sarnia, Bayfield, Goderich, Kincardine, Elgin, Southampton, Bruce Mines, Little Current, Manitowaning.
- Lake Erie* :—Rondeau, Stanley, Burwell, Ryerse, Rowan, Dover, Maitland, Colborne.

Ports of Ontario.

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Ports of Ontario.

Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte :—Niagara, Dalhousie, Hamilton, Oakville, Credit, Toronto, Liverpool, Whitby, Oshawa, Bowmanville (Darlington), Port Hope, Presqu'Isle (Brighton), Trenton, Belleville, Deseronto (Mill Point), Napanee, Picton, Kingston.

St. Lawrence :—Gananoque, Brockville, Prescott, Dickinson's Landing, Cornwall.

Industries of Ontario.

Farming :—All except the parts north of lakes Huron and Superior is well adapted for farming.

Lumbering :—Conducted on a large scale in the Georgian Bay and Ottawa and Trent river districts.

Mining :—Iron in Victoria, Peterboro, Hastings, Frontenac, Lanark, etc. ; gold, silver, copper, asbestos, lead, etc, in abundance, north of lakes Huron and Superior, and Eastern Ontario. Petroleum abounds in Lambton, and salt in Huron.

Manufacturing :—Carried on extensively in the cities and larger towns.

Fishing and Shipping employ a large number of men, chiefly in lakes Superior and Huron.

Railways :—A large number of men also find employment in connection with the railways in Ontario.

Quebec.

Capital, Quebec.

Population, 1,488,586.

BOUNDARIES :

North :—North-East territory and Labrador.

South :—United States and New Brunswick.

East :—Gulf of St. Lawrence.

West :—Ontario, or the Ottawa River.

Government.

A **Legislative Assembly** of sixty-five members, *elected* by the people of Quebec.

A **Legislative Council** of twenty-four members, *appointed* for life by the Lieutenant-Governor of the province.

A **Lieutenant-Governor**, *appointed* by the Privy Council of Canada

Lakes.

South of the St. Lawrence :—Champlain (in Part), Memphramagog, St. Francis, Megantic, Temiscouata, Matapedia.

North of the St. Lawrence :—Manouan, St. John.

Expansions of the Ottawa :—Temiscamingue, Chat, Two Mountain^s.

Expansions of the St. Lawrence :—St. Francis, St. Louis, St. Peter

Rivers.

Ottawa :—Rouge, Nation, Lièvre, Gatineau, Coulange, Moine.

St. Lawrence from the North :—Assomption, St. Maurice, Batiscan, St. Anne, Jacques Cartier, St. Charles, Montmorency, Saguenay.

St. Lawrence from the South :—Chateauguay, Richelieu, Yamaska, St. Francis, Nicolet, Becancour, Chaudière, Etchemin.

The *Temiscouata* flows into the St. John, and the *Metapedia* into the Restigouche. On the boundaries :—Ottawa, St. John, Restigouche.

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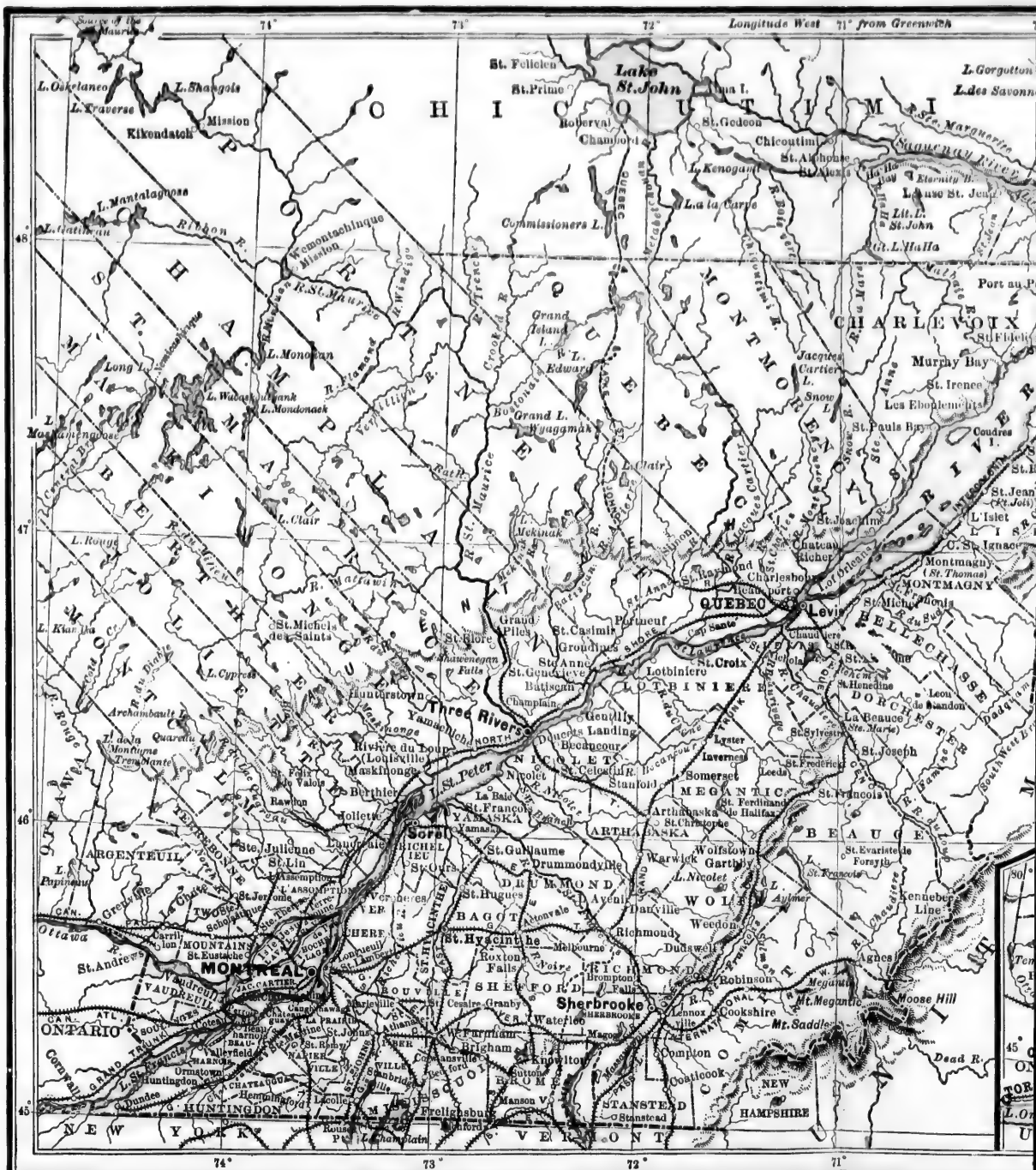
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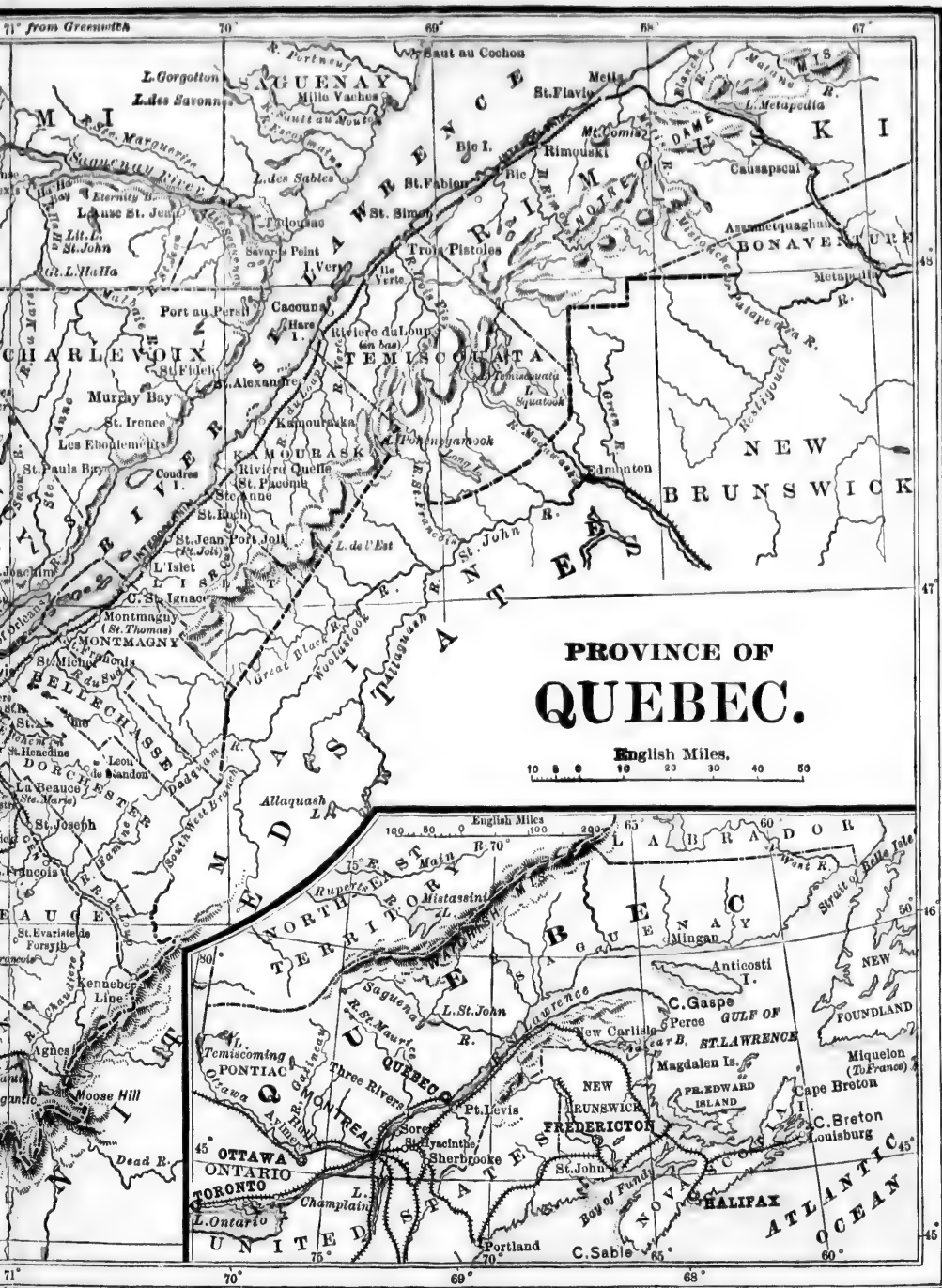
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Canals.	<i>Lachine</i> , from Montreal to Lachine, on the St. Lawrence. <i>St. Ann's</i> , a lock at the western extremity of Montreal island, to enter the Ottawa from Lake St. Louis. Lake St. Peter requires dredging annually, to preserve <i>twenty-five</i> feet of water.
Islands.	<i>In the Ottawa</i> :—Allumette and Calumet. <i>At the junction of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence</i> :—Montreal, Perrot, Jesus (Laval). <i>Below Quebec</i> :—Orleans, Bic. <i>In St. Lawrence gulf</i> :—Anticosti and Magdalens.
Bays and Gulfs.	Murray (Malbale), Cacouna, Rimouski, Gaspé, Chaleur.
Industries.	Farming, lumbering, mining, shipbuilding, fishing, and manufacturing.

TOWNS OF OVER FIVE THOUSAND INHABITANTS.

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Montreal	216,650	Three Rivers	8,834
Quebec	63,090	Levis	7,301
St. Henri *	13,415	St. Hyacinthe	7,016
Hull	11,265	Sorel	6,669
Sherbrooke	10,101	Valleyfield	5,516

TOWNS OF OVER TWO THOUSAND INHABITANTS.

Name.	Pop.	Name.	Pop.	Name.	Pop.
St. Cunegonde *	9,293	Joliette	3,347	Nicolet	2,587
Spring Hill	4,813	Cote St. Antoine	3,076	Notre Dame de Grace	2,307
St. Jean	4,772	Cote St. Louis	2,976	Chicoutimi	2,279
Fraserville	4,175	Farnham	2,882	Buckingham	2,229
Lachine	3,761	St. Jerome	2,868	Magog	2,100
Lauz	3,551	Longueuil	2,757	Aylmer	2,000

* Suburbs of Montreal.

Other places of note are Caughnawa 1,936, Lachute 1,751, Iberville 1,719, Granby 17,10, Montmagny 1,697, Beauharnois 1,590, Bedford 1,571, St. Boniface 1,553, Berthier 1,537, Point Gatineau 1,520, Rimouski, Father Point, Cacouna, Richmond, Lennoxville, Laprairie, Coteau.

Note.—The Grand Trunk and the North Shore Railways connect Quebec with Montreal. The Canadian Pacific and the Canada Atlantic join Montreal and Ottawa. The Grand Trunk connects Montreal with Ontario, whilst several other roads run east and south-east to the States along the border. Sherbrooke is a railway centre of importance.

New Brunswick.**Population, 321,294.****Capital, Fredericton.****BOUNDARIES :**

North:—Quebec, or bay of Chaleur and river Restigouche.
East:—St. Lawrence gulf.
South:—Bay of Fundy.
West:—Maine, and the St. Croix river.

Government.

A **Legislative Assembly**, *elected* by the people; a **Legislative Council**, *appointed* by the Lieutenant-Governor; and a Lieutenant-Governor, *appointed* by the Privy Council of Canada. An **Executive Council** of the Assembly advises the Lieut.-Governor.

Rivers.

On the boundaries:—Restigouche, St. John, St. Croix.
Into the Gulf of St. Lawrence:—Miramichi, Richibucto.
Into the Bay of Fundy:—St. John, Kennebecasis, Petitcodiac.

Islands.

Shippegan, Miscou, Campobello, and Grand Manan.

Bays and Gulfs

Chaleur, Miramichi, Richibucto, Shediac, Verte, Cumberland, Shepody, Chignecto, Fundy, St. John, Passamaquoddy.

Industries.

Lumbering, shipbuilding, fishing, farming, mining.

TOWNS.

Name.	Pop.	Name.	Pop.	Name.	Pop.	Name.	Pop.
St. John	39,179	Chatham *	3,000	Shediac	500	Quaco	....
Moncton	8,765	St. Stephen	2,680	Sackville	500	Dorchester	800
Fredericton	6,502	Newcastle	2,500	Richibucto	800	Bathurst	600
Carleton	4,800	Milltown	2,146	Dalhousie	600	Shippegan	500
Woodstock	3,290	St. Andrews	1,800	St. George	....	.....	....

*Chatham generally goes by the name Miramichi.

Note 1.—The **St. John** is navigable to Woodstock. There is only one lake—**Grand**—in New Brunswick; and one—**Grand**—on the Maine border.

2.—Shipbuilding is extensively carried on along the shores of the bay of Fundy, and in the Miramichi district.

3.—The Intercolonial Railway connects *St. John* with Moncton, Shediac, Sackville, Newcastle, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Halifax, Quebec, etc.

St. Stephen and St. Andrew are on the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, which runs near Woodstock, through Maine, to Quebec province.

Fredericton is on the New Brunswick Railway from *St. John* up the *St. John* valley to the northern part of the province.

Nova Scotia.**Capital, Halifax.****Population, 450,523.**

BOUNDARIES : { *North*:—Northumberland straits and gulf of St. Lawrence.
South-east:—Atlantic Ocean.
West:—Bay of Fundy, Chignecto bay, and New Brunswick.

Government. The same form as New Brunswick has.**Islands.** Cape Breton, Sable, Long.**Industries.** Fishing, shipbuilding, lumbering, farming, mining.**BAYS AND GULFS.**

On the Atlantic seaboard.	On the northern coast.	On the western coast.
Chedabucto, Ship, Halifax, Margaret, Mahone, Liverpool, Shelbourne, Yarmouth.	Verte, Pugwash, Pictou, Antigonish, St. George, Bras d'or, Sydney.	Fundy, St. Mary, Annapolis (Port Royal), Mines, Cobequid, Avon, Chignecto, Cumberland.

TOWNS.

On the Atlantic coast.	Pop.	On the northern coast.	Pop.	On the western coast.	Pop.
Halifax,	38,556	In Cape Breton :		Truro,	5,192
Dartmouth,	6,249	Sydney,	3,000	Amherst,	3,781
Yarmouth,	6,089	North Sydney,	2,575	Windsor,	2,838
Lunenburg,	4,044	Sydney Mines.	1,500	Annapolis,	2,341
Liverpool,	2,997	New Glasgow,	3,777	Digby,	1,951
Guysboro',	2,465	Millville,	3,340	Kentville,	1,336
Arichat.	....	Pictou,	2,999	Londonderry,	800
		Stellarton,	2,410	Marshall,	....
		Antigonish,	1,590	Scotch Village.	....
		Pugwash.	700		

Note 1.—**Louisburg**, on Cape Breton island, was taken from the French by Amherst, Wolfe, and Boscowen in 1758.

2.—The **Gut of Canso** connects Northumberland straits with the Atlantic, and separates Cape Breton from the mainland.

3.—The Intercolonial Railway connects Halifax with Truro, Pictou, New Glasgow, Amherst, St. John, Quebec, etc. The Windsor and Annapolis Railway runs from Halifax to Annapolis *via* Windsor, Bridgetown, etc.

Prince Edward Island.

Capital, Charlottetown.

Population, 109,088.

BOUNDARIES : { *North, East, and West*:—Gulf of St. Lawrence.
 South:—Northumberland straits.

Government. The same form as New Brunswick has.

Bays and Gulfs. Hillsboro, Cardigan, Bedeque, Richmond, Murray.

Towns, &c. Charlottetown, 11,374; Summerside, 2,919; Georgetown, Alberton, Cardigan, Tignish, Souris East.

Industries. Fishing, farming, shipbuilding.

British Columbia.

Capital, Victoria.

Population, 97 612.

BOUNDARIES : { *North*:—North-West territory, or 60th parallel.
 South:—United States, or 49th parallel,
 East:—Alberta and Athabasca territories.
 West:—Pacific Ocean and Alaska.

Government. The same form as Ontario has.

Lakes. Okanagan, Arrow, Kootenay, François, Quesnel.

Rivers. Fraser, Columbia, Kootenay, Quesnel, Thompson, Skeena, Findlay, Parsnip, Peace, Athabasca, Okanagan.

Islands. Vancouver, Queen Charlotte, Scotts, San Juan archipelago.

Bays and Gulfs. Georgia, Burrard, Bute, Jervis, Nepean, Portland, Nootka, Barclay.

Straits, Sounds. Queen Charlotte, Dixon, Johnston, Broughton, Juan de Fuca.

Cities, &c. Victoria, 16,841; Vancouver, 13,685; New Westminster, 6,841; Esquimalt, Nanaimo, 4,565; Yale, Cassiar, Kamloops.

Industries. Mining, fishing, farming.

Note.—The chief passes through the Rocky Mountains are Kootenay, Crow Nest, Kananaskis, Vermillion, Kicking Horse, Athabasca, Yellowhead, Pine River, Peace River.

Newfoundland.

Capital, St. John's.

BOUNDARIES :—Atlantic Ocean, gulf of St. Lawrence, straits of Belle Isle.

Government. Same form as New Brunswick has, but the Governor is appointed by the Privy Council of Great Britain and Ireland. N.B.—Newfoundland is not yet in the Dominion of Canada.

Note.—Lakes, rivers, capes, islands, bays, etc., abound.

Cities, Towns, &c. St. John's, 35,000, on St. John's harbor; Harbor Grace, and Carbonear, on Conception bay; Heart's Content, on Trinity bay; and Placentia, on Placentia bay, are the most important towns.

Industries. Fishing, of cod, herring, salmon, and seal.

N.B.—The coast of Labrador is under the government of Newfoundland.

UNITED STATES.

Capital, Washington.

Area, 3,100,000 miles.

Population, 62,622,250.

BOUNDARIES :

North:—Canada and the great lakes.*South*:—Gulf of Mexico and Mexico.*East*:—Atlantic Ocean.*West*:—Pacific Ocean.

Government.

1. *Legislative*:—A Congress, consisting of:—(a) **Senate**, whose members are *chosen* for six years by the *State Legislatures*, two being sent by each.(b) **House of Representatives**, whose members are *elected* every second year by popular vote. The number which each state is entitled to send is determined by the decennial census, there being one for every 135,239.The **President** has a *veto* power on legislation, but this may be annulled by a two-thirds majority of the members of each House.2. *Judicial*:—A **Supreme Court**, made up of a Chief Justice and eight Justices, *appointed for life* by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate.3. *Executive*:—A **President**, assisted by seven heads of departments, chosen by him, but who must be approved of by the Senate.*Note 1.*—Each *territory* is entitled to send a *delegate* to the House of Representatives. He may not vote at all, but has the right to debate on questions concerning his own territory.2.—The *States* possess powers somewhat similar to those held by the Provinces of Canada, with the important exception that all subjects not *expressly* mentioned as coming under the authority of the Federal government belongs exclusively to the *States*. Each state controls its *militia*.3.—**Mode of Electing the President.**—Each State chooses by popular vote "Electors," equal in number to the Senators and Representatives sent by that State to Congress. These "Electors" meet at their respective State capitals on an appointed day—the same day throughout the United States—and there vote for President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington where the President of the Senate, in presence of Congress, counts them. The candidate who has received a *majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast*, is declared President. If no one has a majority, then, from the three highest on the list, the *House of Representatives* elects a President. The Vice-President is *ex-officio* President of the Senate. In case the President dies the Vice-President becomes President; after him the *pro. tem.* President of the Senate, and after him the Speaker of the House of Representatives, succeeds to the vacant Presidency.

As soon as the "Electors" are chosen it is known who is to be President, because it is generally well understood how each "Elector" will vote.

States and Territories.

Note 1.—The territories are in italics.

2.—The state capital is placed first.

3.—The figures after the name of a city or town indicate in thousands its population.

ON THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD.

Name.	Cities and towns	Products.
Maine, Me. Pop. 661,000.	Augusta 11, Portland 36, Lewiston 21, Bangor 19, Biddeford 19, Bath 8.	Grain, butter, cheese, lumber, wool.
New Hampshire, N.H. Pop. 376,500.	Concord 17, Manchester 44, Dover 19, Nashua 19, Portsmouth 9.	Grain, dairy produce, lumber, minerals, manufactures.
Massachusetts, Mass. Pop. 2,239,000.	Boston 448, Worcester 85, Lowell 78, Fall River 75, Cambridge 70, Lynn 56, Springfield 45, Lawrence 44, New Bedford 41, Holyoke 36, Salem 31, Haverhill 28, Taunton 25, Waltham 19.	Manufactures, dairy produce, grain, fish, minerals.
Rhode Island, R.I. Pop. 345,500.	Providence 132, Pawtucket 28, Woonsocket 21, Newport 19.	Manufactures, farm produce, tobacco, fish.
Connecticut, Conn. Pop. 746,200.	Hartford 53, New Haven 81, Bridgeport 48, Waterbury 28, Meriden 21, New Britain 19.	Manufactures, tobacco, grain, dairy produce.
New York, N.Y. Pop. 5,967,500.	Albany 94, New York 1,515, Brooklyn 806, Buffalo 256, Rochester 133, Syracuse 88, Troy 60, Utica 44, Binghamton 35, Yonkers 32, Long Island City 31, Elmira 29, Newbury 24, Auburn 24, Cohoes 23, Oswego 22, Poughkeepsie 22, Schenectady 20, Lockport 16, Rome 14, Ogdensburg 12.	Grain, wool, butter, cheese, manufactures, minerals.
New Jersey, N.J. Pop. 1,450,000.	Trenton 57, Newark 182, Jersey City 163, Paterson 78, Camden 58, Hoboken 43, Elizabeth 37, Bayonne 19, New Brunswick 18, Orange 18.	Fruits, grain, manufactures, minerals.
Delaware, Del. Pop. 169,000.	Dover 8, Wilmington 61, Newcastle 7, Smyrna 7.	Fruits, grain, butter, cheese.
Pennsylvania, Pa. Pop. 5,260,000.	Harrisburg 39, Philadelphia 1,046, Pittsburg 238, Allegheny 105, Scranton 78, Reading 48, Erie 40, Wilkesbarre 37, Lancaster 32, Williamsport 27.	Grain, fruit, minerals, as coal, iron, lead, zinc; manufactures.
Maryland, Md. Pop. 1,043,000.	Annapolis 8, Baltimore 434, Cumberland 13, Fredrick 8.	Fruits, grain, dairy produce, tobacco, oysters, minerals.
<i>Dist. of Columbia, D.C.</i> Pop. 230,000.	Washington 230.	
Virginia, Va. Pop. 1,656,000.	Richmond 81, Norfolk 35, Petersburg 23, Lynchburg 20, Roanoke 16, Alexandria 14, Portsmouth 13.	Tobacco, grain, dairy produce, minerals.
North Carolina, N.C. Pop. 1,618,000.	Raleigh 13, Wilmington 20, Charlotte 11, Asheville 10, Newbern 8.	Cotton, tobacco, rice, lumber, pitch, resin.
South Carolina, S.C. Pop. 1,151,000.	Columbia 15, Charleston 55, Greenville 8.	Cotton, tobacco, rice, molasses.
Georgia, Ga. Pop. 1,887,000.	Atlanta 66, Savannah 43, Augusta 33, Macon 22, Columbus 17.	Cotton, rice, corn, potatoes, lumber.
Florida, Fla. Pop. 391,000.	Tallahassee, 3, Key West 18, Jacksonville 17, Pensacola 11.	Cotton, fruits, molasses, lumber.

ON THE GULF OF MEXICO.

Name.	Cities and towns.	Products
Florida	See "Atlantic Seaboard."	
Alabama, Ala. Pop. 1,513,000.	Montgomery 22, Mobile 31, Birmingham 26, Anniston 10.	Cotton, potatoes, rice, molasses, lumber, minerals.
Mississippi, Miss. Pop. 1,290,000.	Jackson 11, Vicksburg 13, Natchez 10.	Cotton, molasses, rice, lumber, potatoes.
Louisiana, La. Pop. 1,119,000.	New Orleans 242, Shreveport 12, Baton Rouge 10.	Cotton, rice, molasses.
Texas, Tex. Pop. 2,235,000.	Austin 14, San Antonio 38, Dallas 38, Galveston 23, Houston 28, Fort Worth 23.	Cotton, corn, live-stock, minerals.

ON MEXICO.

Name.	Cities and towns.	Products.
Texas	See "On the Gulf of Mexico."	
New Mexico Pop. 153,000.	Santa Fe 6, Mesilla .	Gold, silver, live-stock.
Arizona Pop. 60,000.	Tucson 5, Prescott , Arizona .	Gold, silver, live-stock.
California, Cal. Pop. 1,208,000.	Sacramento 26, San Francisco 330, Oakland 18, Los Angeles 30, San José 18, San Diego 16.	Grain, fruits, gold, silver, coal, lumber, fish.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Name.	Cities and towns.	Products.
California	See "On Mexico."	
Oregon, Ore. Pop. 317,000.	Salem 7, Portland 46, East Portland 10.	Grain, gold, silver, lumber, fish.
Washington, Wash.	Olympia 7, Seattle 42, Walla Walla 8.	Grain, gold, silver, lumber.

ON THE MISSISSIPPI—WEST BANK.

Name.	Cities and towns.	Products.
Louisiana	See "On the Gulf of Mexico."	
Arkansas, Ark. Pop. 1,128,000.	Little Rock 26, Fort Smith 11, Pine Bluff 9, Hot Spring 8.	Cotton, grain, live-stock.
Missouri, Mo. Pop. 2,380,000.	Jefferson City 7, St. Louis 452, Kansas City 132, St. Joseph 52, Springfield 21, Sedalia 14, Hannibal 13.	Grain, tobacco, live-stock, iron.
Iowa, Iowa Pop. 1,912,000.	Des Moines 50, Dubuque 30, Davenport 27, Council Bluffs 21, Keokuk 14, Ottumwa 14, Cedar Rapids 18.	Grain, live-stock, lead, coal, etc.
Minnesota, Minn. Pop. 1,302,000.	St. Paul 133, Minneapolis 138, Duluth 33, Winona 18, Stillwater 11.	Grain, lumber, flour, live-stock.

ON THE MISSISSIPPI—EAST BANK.

Name	Cities and towns.	Products.
Louisiana	See "On Gulf of Mexico."	
Mississippi	" "	
Tennessee, Tenn. Pop. 1,767,000.	Nashville 76, Memphis 64, Chattanooga 29, Knoxville 23, Jackson 10.	Tobacco, cotton, grain, lumber, live-stock, minerals, hemp.
Kentucky, Ky. Pop. 1,858,000.	Frankfort 10, Louisville 161, Covington 37, Newport 25, Lexington 22, Paducah 13, Owensborough 10.	Tobacco, corn, hemp, lumber, live-stock, petroleum.
Illinois, Ill. Pop. 3,829,000.	Springfield 25, Chicago 1,069, Peoria 41, Quincy 31, Rockford 24, Bloomington 20, Aurora 14, Decatur 17, Belleville 15, Rock Island 15.	Grain, live-stock, minerals, manufactures.
Wisconsin, Wis. Pop. 1,686,000.	Madison 13, Milwaukee 204, La Crosse 25, Oshkosh 23, Racine 21, Sheboygan 16, Fond du Lac 12, Marinette 12, Superior City 12.	Grain, live-stock, minerals, as, iron, copper, lead; lumber.

ON CANADA AND THE GREAT LAKES.

Name.	Cities and towns.	Products.
Vermont, Vt. Pop. 332,000.	Montpelier 5, Burlington 15, Rutland 12.	Grain, dairy produce, minerals, manufactures.
Michigan, Mich. Pop. 2,694,000.	Lansing 13, Detroit 206, Grand Rapids 60, Saginaw 46, Bay City 28, Jackson 21, Kalamazoo 18, Port Huron 14, Battle Creek 13, Marquette 10, Ann Arbor 10.	Grain, lumber, salt, minerals, as iron, copper, etc.

Note.—Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington are described elsewhere.

ON THE OHIO.

Name.	Cities and towns.	Products.
Illinois	See "On the Mississippi—East Bank."	
Indiana, Ind. Pop. 2,192,000.	Indianapolis 105, Evansville 51, Fort Wayne 35, Terre Haute 30, New Albany 21, South Bend 21, Richmond 17, Lafayette 16, Logansport 15, Muncie 12.	Grain, lumber, tobacco, live-stock, minerals.
Ohio, Ohio Pop. 3,672,000.	Columbus 88, Cincinnati 297, Cleveland 261, Toledo 88, Dayton 61, Springfield 31, Akron 28, Canton 26, Zanesville 21, Hamilton 18, Sandusky 18, Findlay 18.	Grain, lumber, live-stock, coal, lead, petroleum.
West Virginia, W. Va. Pop. 763,000.	Wheeling 35, Parkersburg 9, Martinsburg 9.	Coal, iron, grain, petroleum, lumber.
Kentucky	See "On the Mississippi—East Bank."	

ON THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN PLATEAU.

Name.	Cities and towns.	Products.
Kansas, Kans. Pop. 1,427,000.	Topeka 31, Kansas City 38, Leavenworth 19, Atchison 14, Fort Scott 12, Lawrence 10.	Grain, coal, iron, live-stock.
Nebraska, Neb. Pop. 1,058,000.	Lincoln 55, Omaha 140, Beatrice 14, Hastings 13, Nebraska 11, Plattsmouth 9	Grain, coal, live-stock.
Dakota, Dak. Pop. 512,000.	Yankton 10, Sioux Falls 10.	Grain.
Colorado, Colo. Pop. 412,000.	Denver 107, Pueblo 24, Leadville 12 Colorado Springs 11.	Gold, silver, grain, live-stock, lead.
Wyoming, Wyo. Pop. 60,000.	Cheyenne 12, Laramie 7.	Gold, silver, lead, live-stock, grain.
Montana, Mont. Pop. 132,000.	Helena 14, Butte 10.	Grain, gold.
Oklahoma Pop. 61,000.	Guthrie 6.	Grain, live-stock.
Utah, Utah Pop. 207,000.	Salt Lake City 44, Ogden 15, Provo City 5, Logan 5, Spanish Fork 3.	Grain, gold, coal, silver.
Nevada, Nev. Pop. 46,000.	Carson 9, Virginia 6, Gold Hill 2, Reno 4, Carson City 4.	Silver, coal, gold.
Idaho, Idaho Pop. 84,000.	Boise City 7, Idaho City , Moscow 3, Pocatello 2.	Gold, grain.

Note.—Indian Territory is set apart for Indians only.

Water Courses of the United States.

ON THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD.

Note.—Those in italics are on the navigable part of the river.

Courses.	Cities, towns, etc.
Penobscot	<i>Bangor, Rockland, Belfast.</i>
Kennebec	<i>Bath, Augusta.</i>
Androscoggin	<i>Brunswick, Lewiston, Auburn.</i>
Saco	<i>Saco, Biddeford.</i>
Merrimac	<i>Newburyport, Haverhill, Bradford, Lawrence, Lowell, Nashua, Manchester, Concord.</i>
Blackstone	<i>Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Worcester.</i>
Connecticut	<i>Hartford, Springfield, Brattleboro, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury.</i>
Hudson	<i>Brooklyn, New York, Jersey City, Hoboken, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Cohoes, Saratoga.</i>
MOHAWK	<i>Cohoes, Schenectady, Utica, Little Falls, Rome.</i>
Delaware	<i>Wilmington, Camden, Philadelphia, Trenton, Easton, Port Jervis.</i>
SCHUYLKILL	<i>Philadelphia, Reading.</i>
Chesapeake	<i>Baltimore, Annapolis, Yorktown, Easton, Cambridge.</i>
SUSQUEHANNA	<i>Harrisburg, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Elmira, Binghamton.</i>
POTOMAC	<i>Alexandria, Washington, Georgetown, Harper's Ferry, Cumberland.</i>
JAMES	<i>Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Lynchburg.</i>
Appomattox	<i>Petersburg. Head of tide water navigation.</i>
Savannah	<i>Savannah, Augusta.</i>

ON THE GULF OF MEXICO.

Courses.	Cities, towns, etc.
Mobile	Mobile.
Mississippi	<i>New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Natchez, Vicksburg, Greenville, Napoleon, Memphis, Cairo, St. Louis, Alton, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Muscatine, Rock Island, Davenport, Fulton, Galena, Dubuque, Prairie-du-Chien, La Crosse, Winona, Hastings, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Crow Wing.</i>
DES MOINES	<i>Keokuk, Des Moines.</i>
MISSOURI	<i>St. Louis, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Nebraska, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Yankton, Fort Benton, Helena, Bismarck.</i>
ARKANSAS	<i>Napoleon, Little Rock.</i>
RED	<i>Shreveport.</i>
WISCONSIN	<i>Prairie-du-Chien, Portage.</i>
ILLINOIS	<i>Peoria, Ottawa, Joliet, Chicago (by canal).</i>
OHIO	<i>Cairo, Paducah, Evansville, New Albany, Louisville, Madison, Covington, Newport, Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Wheeling, Alleghany City, Pittsburg.</i>
Grande del Norte	<i>Brownsville, Rio Grande City, Santa Fé, Pueblo (Col.), Matamoras (in Mexico).</i>

ON THE PACIFIC SEABOARD.

Courses.	Cities, towns, etc.
Colorado (Cal.)	<i>Fort Yuma, Arizona City, Aubrey, Georgetown (Col).</i>
GILA	<i>Arizona City, Gila, Tucson (on Santa Cruz branch), Phoenix.</i>
Sacramento	<i>San Francisco (bay), Sacramento, Shasta</i>
Columbia	<i>Astoria, Portland.</i>
WILLAMETTE	<i>Portland, Oregon, Salem, Albany.</i>
LEWIS OR SNAKE	<i>Walla Walla, Lewiston, Idaho City, Boise City.</i>

PORTS NEAR THE CANADIAN BORDER.

Note.—Those in **black-faced type** trade largely with Canada.

Waters.	Cities, towns, etc.
St. Lawrence	Ogdensburg, Morristown, Clayton, Cape Vincent.
Ontario	<i>Sackett's Harbor, Watertown, Pulaski, Oswego, Fair Haven, Charlotte (Rochester), Lockport, Oak Orchard, Youngstown, and Lewiston (the last two are on the Niagara).</i>
Erie	Buffalo, Black Rock, Dunkirk, Erie, Girard, Cleveland, Toledo, Monroe, and Detroit (on the Detroit river).
Huron	Port Huron, Bay City, Saginaw, Alpena, Cheboygan, Mackinaw.
Michigan	<i>Traverse, Manistee, Père Marquette, Grand Haven, Chicago, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Green Bay.</i>
Superior	<i>Marquette, Houghton, Ontonagon, Superior City, Duluth.</i>
Champlain	<i>Rouse's Point, Plattsburg, Burlington.</i>

Note 1.—A canal joins Champlain with the Hudson. Used chiefly by lumber and grain barges from Montreal, etc., to Albany.

The Erie canal joins lake Erie at Buffalo with Albany, on the Hudson.

2.—Calais and **Eastport**, on Passamaquoddy bay; **Pembina** and **St. Vincent**, on Red River; and **Olympia**, on Puget Sound, have considerable trade with Canada.

TWENTY-EIGHT CITIES WITH OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS.

Names.	Pop.	Names.	Pop.	Names.	Pop.
New York	1,515,300	Buffalo	255,000	Omaha	141,000
Chicago	1,069,900	New Orleans	242,000	Rochester	134,000
Philadelphia	1,047,000	Pittsburg	238,700	St. Paul	133,000
Brooklyn	806,400	Washington	230,400	Kansas City	133,000
St. Louis	451,800	Detroit	206,000	Providence	132,000
Boston	448,500	Milwaukee	205,000	Denver	107,000
Baltimore	434,400	Newark	182,000	Indianapolis	106,000
San Francisco	298,900	Minneapolis	165,000	Allegheny	105,000
Cincinnati	296,900	Jersey City	163,000		
Cleveland	262,000	Louisville	161,000		

Note 1.—New York, Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania own over two-thirds of the mercantile navy of the United States.

2.—The "Original Thirteen" are :—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.

3.—The "New England" States are :—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

4.—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, are the most populous states. They contain one-third of the entire population.

5.—The railway system of the United States extends to all parts of the country.

MEXICO,

Capital, Mexico.

Area, 700,000 sq. miles; Population, 12,000,000, most of whom are of Spanish descent.

BOUNDARIES : *North* :—United States.
East :—Gulf of Mexico, Campeachy Bay, and Caribbean Sea.
South :—Pacific Ocean, Guatemala, and British Honduras.
West :—Pacific Ocean.

Rivers. *East Coast* :—Grande del Norte, Tampico.

West Coast :—Grande de Santiago (from lake Chapala), San José, De las Bassas.

Cities. *In the Interior* :—Mexico 320, Leon 130, Durango 60, Puebla 70, Guanaxuato, Guadalajara, Oajaca.

On the East Coast :—Matamoras, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Tuxpan, Campeachy, Mérida 38.

On the West Coast :—La Pas, Culican, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, Puerto Angel.

Industries. Mining, fruit-growing, cattle-raising, gathering dye and medicinal woods, lumbering in mahogany and other cabinet woods.

WEST INDIES.

Note.—The capital is given first and the figures after it, and the chief towns indicate in thousands the population.

Islands.	To whom belong.	Population.	Products.	Capitals and Chief Towns.
Hayti	Hayti, the N. part an indep. republic,	575,000		Port au Prince 25.
	Santo Domingo, or the Dominican republic, an indep. republic.	140,000	Cabinet and dyewoods	San Domingo 7.
Cuba, Porto Rico, Isle of Pines.	Spain	2,300,000	Sugar, tobacco, dyewoods, salt.	Havana 240, Manzanaz 7 (Cuba). San Juan 20 (Porto Rico). Nassau (Providence) 12, Bahamas.
The Bahamas, Jamaica, and most of the Lesser Antilles (Leeward, Windward), Trinidad.	Great Britain	1,300,000	Fruits, turtles, shellfish, cabinet woods and salt (Bahamas).	Kingston 50, (Jamaica). Bridgetown 30, (Antigua).
Of the Leeward:—Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Dominica, Barbuda, Nevis, Anguilla, Virgins, Tortolla, Virgin Gorda, Anegada.			Sugar, molasses, rum, fruits, coffee, coconuts (Jamaica and Leeward and Windward).	Port of Spain 15, (Trinidad).
Of the Windward:—Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Grenadines, Tobago, St. Lucia.			Pitch or Asphalt (Trinidad).	Hamilton 5, (Bermuda).
Bermudas			Fruits, potatoes, cabbage, onions (Bermuda).	Basse Terre 12, (Guad.)
Guadeloupe, Desirade, Martinique, Marie Galante, St. Martin (in part), Saintes; all in Lesser Antilles.	France	320,000	Sugar-cane, coffee, cochineal, fruit.	Port-a-Pir 25, (Guad.)
Curacao, Buen Ayre, Oruba, Los Roques, St. Eustatius, Saba, and S. part of St. Martins.	Netherlands	40,000	Spices, sugar-cane, coffee, fruit.	Port Ro 5, (Martinique). Willemstadt (Curacao).
St. Johns, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz (Virgin Island), St. Bartholomew	Denmark	40,000		Christiansted 10 (Santa Cruz).
	Sweden	5,000	Fruit, sugar, cotton, vegetables, tobacco.	Charlotte, Amalie (St. Thm's).
Margarita, Tortuga	Venezuela	35,000	Fruit, sugar, coffee, cocoa.	Gustavia 2. Assumption 5 (Margarita).

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Area, 175,000 sq. miles; length, 900 miles; greatest breadth, 300 miles; population, 2,665,000.

BOUNDARIES:—
North:—Mexico, Yucatan.
East:—Caribbean Sea.
South:—Isthmus of Panama.
West:—Pacific Ocean.

Note.—The population and area are expressed in thousands.

Country.	Area.	Pop.	Gov.	Capitals and Chief Towns.	Products.
Guatemala	46	1,357	R.	New Guatemala	Coffee, cabinet and dye-woods, cocoa, sugar.
San Salvador	7	651	R.	San Salvador	Indigo, tobacco, vanilla.
British Honduras (Belize)	6	28	C.	Belize	Mahogany, rosewood, tobacco, cochineal.
Honduras	48	458	R.	Tegucigalpa , Truxillo	Mahogany, sugar.
Nicaragua	51	259	R.	Managua	India-rubber, mahogany, coffee, sugar, cocoa.
Mosquitia			M.	Greytown	Cabinet and dye-woods.
Costa Rica	23	231	R.	San Jose , Punta Arenas	Coffee, cocoa, sugar.

SOUTH AMERICA.

*Area, 7,500,000 miles; length, 4,600 miles; breadth, 3,200 miles.
Coast line, 13,900 miles; latitude, 11° N.-55° S.; longitude, 35°-81° W.
Mean height above ocean, 1,130 feet.*

BOUNDARIES: { *North-east:—Atlantic ocean and Caribbean sea.
South-east:—Atlantic ocean.
West:—Pacific ocean.*

Note.—Both the area and the population are expressed in thousands.

Country.	Area.	Pop.	Gov.	Capital and chief towns.	Products, etc.
Brazil	2,118	14,000	R.	Rio de Janeiro , Bahal (San Salvador), Pernambuco, Para (Belém), Maranhão Parahiba, Porto Alegre, San Paulo, Natal, Ceara, Maceio, Rio Grande do Sul, Santos.	Sugar-cane, india-rubber, coffee, tobacco, minerals, maize, nuts, beans, cabinet-woods, dyes, cocoa, fruits, grain.
Columbia or New Grenada	51	3,875	R.	Bogota , Aspinwall (Colon) Porto Bello, Cartagena, Santa Marta, Chagres, Panama, Buenaventura, Honda, Medellin, Sabanilla.	Cabinet-woods, minerals, hides, dyes, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, india-rubber, hats.
Venezuela	439	2,225	R.	Caracas , La Guayra, Bolivar, Cabello, Maracaybo, Barcelona, Cumana.	Coffee, cocoa, cotton, sugar, tobacco, dyes, fine-woods, minerals.
Ecuador	248	1,100	R.	Quito , Guayaquil, Cuenca, Babamba, Loja.	Cocoa, vegetable ivory, nuts, cotton, rubber, barks, minerals, tobacco, fruits.
Peru	454	2,899	R.	Lima , Callao, Mollendo, Arica, Payta, Cuzco, Arequipa, Iquique, Pasco.	Guano, nitrate of soda, sheep, alpaca wool, sugar, barks, silver.
Bolivia	503	3,303	R.	Sucre (Chuquisaca), La Paz, Oruro, Potosi, Cobija, Chochabamba, Caracolas.	Minerals, rice, barley, maize, cotton, cocoa, indigo, medicines, fruit, barks.
Chili	290	2,500	R.	Santiago , Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Caldera, Talcahuano, Carri-zal.	Farm produce, minerals of all kinds, manufactures of earthen and copper wares, linens, cordage.
Argentine	1,168	3,435	R.	Buenos Ayres , Rosario, Cordova, Jujuy.	Wool, hides, tallow, live-stock, wheat, maize, flax, cochineal, cocoa, barks.
Paraguay	91	239	R.	Asuncion , Concepcion, Paraguari, Villa Rica.	Maize, rice, cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar-cane, "maté" or tea plant, dye-woods.
Uruguay	72	648	R.	Montevideo , Maldonado, Colonia, Soriano.	Wheat, barley, maize, live-stock, wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, gold.
British Guiana DEMERARA ESSEQUIBO BERBICE	109	282	Cr'n	Georgetown , New Amsterdam.	Sugar, coffee, cotton, fine-woods.
Dutch Guiana or Surinam	46	60	Cr'n	Paramaribo (Surinam.)	Sugar, fine-woods, dyes.
French Guiana or Cayenne	27	30	Cr'n	Cayenne .	Sugar, fine-woods, dyes.
Trinidad	2	196	Cr'n	Port of Spain , Manzanilla.	Sugar, cocoa, pitch, rum, coffee, fruits.
Falkland Islands and South Georgia	7	2	Cr'n	Port Stanley .	Wool, hides, tallow seal skins, oil.

Note 1.—By the treaty of Buenos Ayres, 1881, Patagonia and Terra del Fuego were divided between Chili and Argentine. Chili has the mountains and all west thereof, whilst Argentine has all east of them.

Note 2.—In 1890, Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, was quietly displaced, without bloodshed, to make room for a republican form of government.

Bays and Gulfs	Darien, Venezuela, Paria, All Saints (Bahia), Rio Janeiro, San Matias, Guayaquil, Panama.
Straits.	Magellan.
Islands.	Trinidad, Marajo (Joannes), Falklands, Tierra del Fuego, Juan Fernandez, Chiloe, Chinchas, Galapagos, Pearls, South Georgia.
Capes.	Gallinas, San Roque, Frio, Corrientes, Horn (Hoorn), San Diego, Blanco, San Lorenzo, San Francisco.
Mountains.	Andes, Parime, Brazilian.
Plateaux.	Bolivia, Peru, Quito, Brazil.
Plains.	"Llanos" (Plains) of the Orinoco; "Selvas" (Forests) of the Amazon; "Pampas" (Treeless plains) of the La Plata; Great Shingle Desert of Patagonia.
Lakes.	Titicaca, Maracaybo, Xarayes.

RIVERS.

Name.	Area of basin in miles.	Length in miles.	Tributaries.
Amazon	2,500,000	3,550	<i>On the right bank:</i> —Huallaga, Yucayali, Yavari, Purus, Maderia, Tapajos, Xingu, Tocantins. Para (outlet). <i>On the left bank:</i> —Putumayo, Japura, Negro. 50,000 m. navigable.
La Plata	1,250,000	2,500	Uruguay and Parana; the Parana receives Paraguay and Salado; and the Paraguay, the Pilcomayo, and Vermejo. Has 20,000 miles of navigable waters.
Orinoco	310,000	1,600	Guaviare, Meta, Apure. Has 8,000 miles of navigable waters.

Note 1.—The **Cassiquiare** flows from the Orinoco to the Negro. Vessels can thus ascend the Orinoco and come down the Negro and Amazon. The island formed by these rivers is Guiana. Venezuela, east of the Orinoco, was **Spanish** territory; Brazil, north of the Amazon and east of the Negro, was **Portuguese**; between the Maroni and the Oyapok was **French**; between the Corentyn and the Maroni was **Dutch**; and west of the Corentyn to Venezuela is **British**.

2.—Tides rise only $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the gulf of Darien, but 20 feet in the bay of Panama.

3.—The total value of the trade of *all* South America is only about one-third as much as that of the United States.

4.—The rivers of minor note are: Magdalena, Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, Corentyn, Maroni, Oyapok, Paranaíba, San Francisco.

EUROPE.

Area, 3½ millions of miles ; length, 3,400 miles ; breadth, 2,450 miles.

Coast line, 17,000 miles ; Latitude, 36°-71° N. ; Longitude, 9° W.-65° E.

BOUNDARIES :

*East:—Ural mountains, Ural river, Caspian sea.
South:—Caucasus mountains, Black sea, Sea of Marmora, Mediterranean sea.
West:—Atlantic Ocean.
North:—Arctic Ocean.*

Political Divisions.	Gov.	Area in thou. of sq. mls.	Unit of Size.	Capital and Location.	Exports.	Imports.
Great Britain and Ireland	K	121	1	London on Thames	Manufactured articles (cottons, silks, woollens, leather, etc.).	Grains, cattle, raw material, hides, etc.
France	R	204	1½	Paris on Seine	Jewellery, fancy articles, wine and brandy, silk and woollen goods.	Raw cotton and silk, metals, wool, coal, Tropical fruits.
Germany	E	208	1½	Berlin on Spree	Corn, timber, wool, linen, wine, hams.	English goods, Fr. wines, sugar, tea, coffee, spice, tobacco.
Austria-Hungary	E K	241	2	Vienna on Danube	Wheat, wool, timber, glass.	Tropical produce, manufactured goods.
Russia	E	2178	17 1-5	St. Petersburg on Neva	Tallow, wheat, flax, hemp, timber, leather.	Cotton yarn, sugar, wine, silk, manufactured goods.
Italy	K	114	5-6	Rome on Tiber	Silk, olive oil, rice, fruits, straw hats and bonnets.	Tropical fruits, manufactured goods.
Spain (including Balearic Islands)	K	193	1½	Madrid on Manzanares	Wine, wool.	Tropical produce, manufactured goods.
Belgium	K	11	1-11	Brussels on Senne	Agricultural produce, manufactured goods.	Tea, sugar, coffee, wine, raw materials.
Sweden and Norway	K	293	2 2-5	Stockholm on Lake Malar	Iron, timber, tar, salt, fish.	Wine, sugar, manufactured goods.
Turkey	E	130	1 1-11	Constantinople on Bosphorus	Raw cotton, silk, wool, tobacco, fruits.	Tropical produce, manufactured goods.
Portugal	K	34	3-11	Lisbon on Tagus	Wine, fruits, oil, cork.	Tropical produce, salt, provisions, manufactured goods.
Switzerland	R	15	3-22	Berne on Aar	Clocks, watches, jewellery, toys.	Tea, sugar, etc., raw materials.
Holland (including Luxemburg)	K	13	1-11	Amsterdam on Amstel Hague (political)	Agricultural produce, cheese, butter, cattle.	Colonial produce, timber, wheat, cotton, and woollen goods.
Denmark	K	14	1-9	Copenhagen on Sound	Butter and other dairy produce.	Manufactured goods, sugar, tea, coffee, iron, and wine.
Greece	K	19	1-6	Athens near Gulf Ægina	Cotton, grain, currants, figs, olive oil.	Manufactured goods, tropical produce.
Roumania	K	49	½	Bucharest on Dunbovitza	Same as Turkey.	Same as Turkey.
Servia	K	18	1-7	Belgrade on Danube	" "	" "
Montenegro	P	3	1-40	Cetigne	" "	" "

Seas.	<i>Arctic</i> :—White. <i>Atlantic</i> :—Baltic, North, Irish. <i>Mediterranean</i> :—Tyrrhenian, Ionian, Adriatic, Ægean, Marmora, Black, Azov. <i>Boundary</i> :—Marmora, Mediterranean, Black, Caspian.
Gulfs and Bays.	<i>North</i> :—Cheskol, Onega (White sea). <i>South</i> :—Salonika, Corinth (Lepanto), Taranto, Naples, Genoa, Lyons, Navarino. <i>West</i> :—Biscay, Zuyder Zee, Dantzic, Riga, Finland, Bothnia.
Straits, Channels, and Sounds.	<i>West</i> :—Skager Rack, Cattegat, between Sweden and Denmark; Sound, Great Belt and Little Belt, connecting Cattegat with Baltic; Str. of Dover, between England and France; English Channel, between England and France; North Channel, between Scotland and Ireland; St. George's Channel, between England and Ireland. <i>South</i> :—Gibraltar, between Spain and Africa; Str. of Bonifacio, between Corsica and Sardinia; Str. of Messina, between Italy and Sicily; Str. of Otranto, between Italy and Turkey; Str. of Dardanelles, between Sea of Marmora and Ægean; Str. of Bosphorus (Constantinople), between Black Sea and Sea of Marmora; Str. of Yenikale, Kertch or Kaffa, between Azov and Black Sea.
Islands.	<i>Arctic</i> :—Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen, Lofoden. <i>Baltic</i> :—Gothland, Oesel, Dago, Alands, Danish (Zealand, Funen), Rugen, Bornholm, Oland. <i>Atlantic</i> :—Iceland, Faroe, British (consisting of Great Britain, Ireland, and numerous small islands), Feligoland, Azores. <i>Mediterranean</i> :—Balearic (largest Majorca, Minorca), Elba, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, Gozo, Ionian (Cephalonia, Zante, Corfu), Crete, Comino, Lipari.
Peninsulas.	<i>West</i> :—Scandinavian (Norway and Sweden), Jutland (Denmark). <i>South</i> :—Iberian (Spain and Portugal), Italian, Grecian (includes peninsula of Morca), Crimea (south of Russia).
Isthmuses.	<i>South</i> :—Corinth, connecting Morca with Hellas; Perekop, connecting Crimea with Russia.
Capes, etc.	<i>Arctic</i> :—Nordkyn, North. <i>Atlantic</i> :—Naze (S. of Norway), Skaw (N. of Denmark), Duncansby Head (N. of Scotland), Malin Head (N. of Ireland), Clear (S. of Ireland), Land's End (S. W. of England), La Hague (N. of France), Ortegal (N. of Spain), Finisterre (N. W. of Spain), Roca (W. of Portugal), St. Vincent (S. W. of Portugal), Trafalgar (S. of Spain). <i>Mediterranean</i> :—Tarifa (S. of Spain), Spartivereto and Leuca (S. of Italy), Pyssara (S. E. of Sicily), Matapan (S. of Greece).
Lakes.	<i>Russia</i> :—Onega, Ladoga, Salma. <i>Sweden</i> :—Malar, Wener, Wetter.

a, Black, Azov.

yons. Navarino.

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and France;
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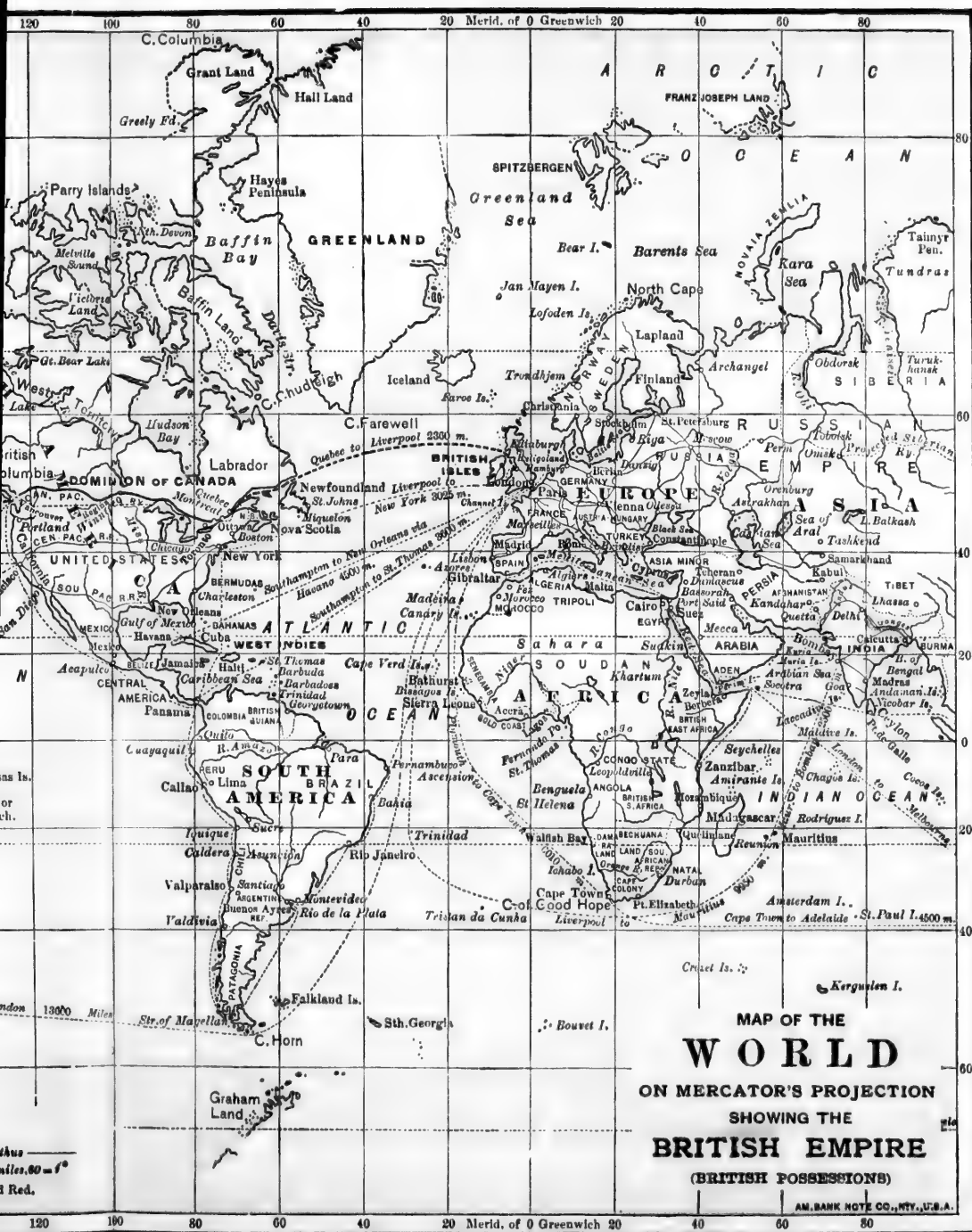
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Land's End
, Finisterre
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Rivers.
Arctic:—Petchora, Mezene, Dwina, Onega.

Baltic:—Duna, Memel or Niemen, Neva, Vistula, Oder, Meuse, Maas, Scheldt.

North Sea:—Elbe, Weser, Rhine.

English Channel:—Seine.

Bay of Biscay:—Loire, Garonne.

Atlantic:—Douro, Tagus, Gaudiana, Guadalquivir.

South:—Ebro, Rhone, Tiber, Po, Danube, Dniester, Dnieper, Don, Volga, Ural.

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

Range.	Where Situated.	Chief Summit and Height in Feet.
Pyrenees	Between France and Spain.	Maladetta (11,400).
Alps	In France, Switzerland and Italy.	Mont Blanc (15,700).
Carpathians	In Austria.	Monte Rosa (15,100).
Apennines	In Italy.	Poyana-Ruska (9,900).
Balkan	In Turkey.	Corno (9,500).
Caucasus	Between Asia and Europe.	Sharra-fagh (10,000).
Ural	" Europe and Asia.	Elburz (18,400).
Scandinavian	In Norway and Sweden.	Konjakovski (5,306).
Volcanoes	Ætna in Sicily, Vesuvius in Italy, Heccla in Iceland.	
		Sneehatten (7,630).

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
Capital, London on Thames.

Population, 37,740,000.

England and Wales.
Population, 29,001,000.

BOUNDARIES: { *North:*—Scotland.
East:—North Sea (Wash, Mouth of Thames, Strait of Dover).
South:—English Channel, Portsmouth, Solent, Weymouth, Plymouth.
West:—Bristol Channel, Cardigan Bay, Morecambe Bay, Menai Strait, Solway Firth.

Counties.	County Towns, With their Rivers.	Counties.	County Towns, With their Rivers.
<i>Six Northern.</i>		<i>Fourteen Midland.</i>	
Northumberland	Newcastle (Tyne).	Stafford	Stafford (Sow).
Durham	Durham (Wear).	Derby	Derby (Derwent).
Cumberland	Carlisle (Eden).	Nottingham	Nottingham (Trent).
Westmoreland	Appleby (Eden).	Leicester	Leicester (Soar).
Yorkshire	York (Ouse).	Warwick	Warwick (Avon).
Lancashire	Lancaster (Lune).	Worcester	Worcester (Severn).
<i>Five Eastern.</i>		Oxford	Oxford (Thames).
Lincoln	Lincoln (Witham).	Buckingham	Aylesbury (Thames.)
Cambridge	Cambridge (Cam).	Middlesex	LONDON (Thames).
Norfolk	Norwich (Wensum).	Hertford	Hertford (Lea).
Suffolk	Ipswich (Orwell).	Bedford	Bedford (Great Ouse).
Essex	Chelmsford (Chelmer).	Huntingdon	Huntingdon (Great Ouse).
		Northampton	Northampton (Nen).
		Rutland	Oakham (Wreak).

Counties.	County Towns, With their Rivers.	Counties.	County Towns, With their Rivers.
<i>Nine Southern.</i>		<i>Six Western.</i>	
Kent	Maidstone (Medway).	Cheshire	Chester (Dee).
Surrey	Guildford (Wye).	Shropshire	Shrewsbury (Severn).
Sussex	Lewes (Ouse).	Hereford	Hereford (Wye).
Berkshire	Reading (Kennet).	Monmouth	Monmouth (Wye).
Hampshire	Winchester (Itchin).	Gloucester	Gloucester (Severn).
Wiltshire	Salisbury (Avon).	Somerset	Taunton (Tone).
Dorsetshire	Dorchester (Frome).		
Devonshire	Exeter (Exe).		
Cornwall	Bodmin (Camell).		
<i>Six of North Wales.</i>		<i>Six of South Wales.</i>	
Anglesey	Beaumaris (Menai Strait).	Cardigan	Cardigan (Telfy).
Caernarvon	Caernarvon "	Radnor	Radnor.
Denbigh	Denbigh (Clwyd).	Brecknock	Brecon (Usk).
Flint	Mold (Allen).	Glamorgan	Cardiff (Taff).
Merioneth	Dolgelly (Maw).	Caernarthen	Caernarthen (Towy).
Montgomery	Montgomery	Pembroke	Pembroke (Milford Haven).

Rivers.	<i>East:</i> —Tyne, Teese, Ouse (including Swale, Ure, Don), Trent, Humber, Great Ouse, Thames, Medway. <i>South:</i> —Avon. <i>West:</i> —Severn, Avon, Dee, Mersey.
Lakes.	Windermere, Ullswater, Coniston Water, Derwent Water, Bala.
Ports.	<i>East:</i> —Newcastle, Sunderland, Hull, Yarmouth, London, and Dover. <i>South:</i> —Portsmouth, Southampton, Plymouth, and Falmouth. <i>West:</i> —Bristol, Swansea, Milford, Pembroke, Liverpool, Fleetwood, and Whitehaven.
Largest Towns.	London 4,211,000, Liverpool 517,000, Manchester 505,300, Birmingham 429,200, Leeds 337,500, Sheffield 324,000, Bristol 221,000, Bradford 216,000, Nottingham 212,000, West Ham 205,000, Kingston-upon-Hull 199,991, Salford 198,000, Newcastle-upon-tyne 186,000, Portsmouth 159,000.
Capes.	<i>On East Coast:</i> —Flamborough Head, Spurn Head, Naze, North Foreland. <i>On South Coast:</i> —South Foreland, Beachy Head, Portland Bill, Lizard. <i>On West Coast:</i> —Land's End, St. David's Head, St. Bee's Head.
Bays and Inlets	<i>On East Coast:</i> —Humber, Wash, Mouth of Thames. <i>On South Coast:</i> —Portsmouth Harbor, Plymouth Sound, Falmouth Harbor. <i>On West Coast:</i> —Bristol Channel, Cardigan Bay, Morecambe Bay, Solway Firth.
Mountains.	<i>North:</i> —Cheviot and Pennine. Highest peak 2,884 feet. <i>South:</i> —Devonian. <i>West:</i> —Pennine and Cambrian. Highest peak 3,571 feet.
Islands.	<i>East:</i> —Holy, Fern, Coquet, Sheppy. <i>South:</i> —Wight, Channel (Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark), Scilly. <i>West:</i> —Lundy, Holy, Anglesey, Walney, Man.
Industries.	Manufactures (textiles and hardware), commerce, agriculture, mining.
Exports.	Cotton goods, woollens, Iron (in all forms), machinery, coal, linen.

Scotland.

Capital, Edinburgh.

Population, 4,033,100.

BOUNDARIES : { *North*:—Atlantic Ocean.
East:—Pentland Firth, Moray Firth, Firth of Forth.
South:—Solway Firth, Wigtown Bay, Luce Bay.
West:—Firth of Clyde, Loch Fyne, Jura Sound, Firth of Lorn, Loch Linne, Sound of Mull, The Minch, Little Minch, North Channel.

Counties.	County Towns.	Counties.	County Towns.
<i>Eleven—Northern.</i>		<i>Southern—Continued.</i>	
Orkney and Shetland	Kirkwall.	Dumfries	Dumfries.
Caithness	Wick.	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright.
Sutherland	Dornoch.	Wigtown	Wigtown.
Ross	Dingwall.	Ayr	Ayr.
Cromarty	Cromarty.	Renfrew	Renfrew.
Inverness	Inverness.	Lanark	Lanark.
Nairn	Nairn.	Peebles	Peebles.
Moray or Elgin	Elgin.	Selkirk	Selkirk.
Banff	Banff.		
Aberdeen	Aberdeen.		
Kincardine	Stonehaven.		
<i>Thirteen—Southern.</i>		<i>Nine—Midland.</i>	
Linlithgow	Linlithgow.	Forfar	Dundee.
Edinburgh	Edinburgh.	Perth	Perth.
Haddington	Haddington.	Fife	Cupar.
Berwick	Greenlaw.	Kinross	Kinross.
Roxburgh	Jedburgh.	Clackmannan	Clackmannan.
		Stirling	Stirling.
		Dumbarton	Dumbarton.
		Argyle	Inverary.
		Bute	Rothsay.

Rivers.	Towns on Bank.	Rivers.	Towns on Banks.
Ness	Inverness.	Tweed	Peebles, Kelso, Berwick (Northumberland).
Doveran	Banff.	Nith	Dumfries.
Dee	Aberdeen.	Ayr	Ayr.
South Esk	Montrose.	Clyde	Lanark, Glasgow, Renfrew, Dunbarton, Port Glasgow, Greenock.
Tay	Perth, Dundee.		
Forth	Stirling, Edinburgh, Leith.		

Largest Towns. Glasgow 565,700, Edinburgh 261,000, Aberdeen 84,836, Dundee 84,400, Leith 43,300, Greenock 84,832, Paisley 33,700, Perth 24,900, Kilmarnock 15,000.

Ports. *East*:—Inverness, Peterhead, Aberdeen, Stonehaven, Montrose, Dundee, Leith.
South:—Wigton, Kirkcudbright.

West:—Greenock, Glasgow.

Capes, &c. *North Coast*:—Wrath, Dunnet, Duncansby.

East Coast:—Tarbet, Buchan, St. Abb's.

South Coast:—Burrow, Mull of Galloway.

West Coast:—Corsill Point, Mull of Cantire, Butt of Lewis.

Islands.	(1) <i>Shetlands</i> :—Chief one, Mainland, on North. (2) <i>Orkney</i> :—Chief one, Mainland, on North-east. (3) <i>Hebrides or Western</i> :—Two divisions :— Inner Hebrides—Skye, Mull, Jura, Islay. Outer Hebrides—Lewis, Harris, North and South Uist. (4) <i>Islands in the Firth of Clyde</i> :—Bute and Arran.
Lochs, &c.	Lomond, Awe, Ness, Shin, Maree, Tay, Katrine.
Mountains.	Northern Range ; chief summt, Ben Attow, 4,000 feet. Grampian ; chief summits { Ben Nevis, 4,406 feet. { Ben Macdub, 4,296 feet. Boundaries of Strathmore :—Campsie Fells, Ochill Hills, Sidlaw Hills. In Southern Counties :—Pentland Hills, Moorfoot Hills, Lammermuir Hills, Lowther, Cheviot.
Plains.	Glenmore, Strathmore.
Industries.	Mining, manufactures, commerce, agriculture, pasturage.
Exports.	Cotton, woollen, silk, and linen goods ; machinery, coal, cattle.
<i>Note.</i> —Caledonia Canal joins Moray Firth to Loch Linne.	

Ireland.

Capital, Dublin.

Population, 4,796,000.

BOUNDARIES AND COAST WATERS:	{ North Channel, Belfast Lough, Dundalk Bay, Drogheda Bay, Dublin Bay, Youghal Harbor, Bantry Bay, St. George's Channel, Dingle Bay, Galway Bay, Clew Bay, Sligo Bay, Donegal Bay.
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Counties.	Chief Towns.	Counties.	Chief Towns.
<i>Nine—Ulster.</i>		<i>Twelve—Leinster.</i>	
Donegal	Lifford.	Louth	Dundalk.
Londonderry	Londonderry.	Meath	Trim.
Antrim	Belfast.	Dublin	Dublin.
Down	Downpatrick.	Wicklow	Wicklow.
Armagh	Armagh.	Wexford	Wexford.
Monaghan	Monaghan.	Kilkenny	Kilkenny.
Tyrone	Omagh.	Carlow	Carlow.
Fermanagh	Enniskillen.	Kildare	Athy.
Cavan	Cavan.	Queen's	Maryborough.
		King's	Tullamore.
		Westmeath	Mullingar.
		Longford	Longford.
<i>Six—Munster.</i>		<i>Five—Connaught.</i>	
Tipperary	Clonmel.	Roscommon	Roscommon.
Waterford	Waterford.	Leitrim	Carrick-on-Shannon.
Cork	Cork.	Sligo	Sligo.
Kerry	Tralee.	Mayo	Castlebar.
Limerick	Limerick.	Galway	Galway.
Clare	Ennis.		

Towns.	On Rivers.	Towns.	On Rivers.
Londonderry, Lifford.....	Foyle	Athy, Carlow.....	Barrow
Coleraine.....	Bann	Clonmel, Waterford.....	Suir
Belfast.....	Laggan	Youghal.....	Blackwater
Navan, Drogheda.....	Boyne	Cork, Queenstown.....	Lee
Dublin.....	Liffey	Carrick-on-Shannon.....	Shannon
Enniscorthy, Wexford.....	Slaney	Athlone, Limerick.....	

Largest Towns. Dublin 352,000, Belfast 255,900, Cork 75,000, Limerick 37,000, Londonderry 33,000, Waterford 21,600, Galway 14,000, Newry 13,500.

Seaports. Londonderry, Belfast, Drogheda, Dublin, Wexford, Waterford, Cork, Queenstown, Limerick, Galway, Sligo, Kingstown.

Loughs. Neagh (in Ulster), Ree (Leinster), Derg (in Munster), Killarney, Corrib, Mask, Conn, Foyle.

Rivers.	Direction.	Counties through which they flow.
Foyle	North-East	Tyrone, Donegal, Londonderry.
Bann	North	Down, Armagh, Antrim, Londonderry.
Laggan	North-East	Down, Antrim.
Boyne	"	Westmeath, Meath.
Liffey	"	Wicklow, Kildare, Dublin.
Slaney	South	Wicklow, Carlow, Wexford.
Barrow	"	Kildare, Queen's, King's Carlow, Wexford, Kilkenny.
Suir	South and East	Tipperary, Waterford.
Blackwater	East and South	Kerry, Cork, Waterford.
Lee	East	Cork.
Shannon (224 miles)	South-West	Cavan, Rosecommon, Galway, Clare, Leltrim, Longford, Westmeath, King's, Tipperary, Limerick.

Mountains. Antrim, Kerry (Macgillicuddy's Reeks, highest Carrantal 3,404), Donegal.

Capes. *North* :—Bloody Foreland, Malin Head, Fair Head.

East :—Howth, Wicklow.

South :—Carnsore, Clear, Mizen.

West :—Dunmore, Kerry, Loop, Slyne, Achil, Rossan.

Industries. Agriculture, stock-raising, pasturage, manufactures, commerce.

Exports. Grain, cattle, dairy produce, linen goods.

FRANCE.

Capital, Paris. **Area, 204,000 square miles.** **Population, 38,218,000.**

BOUNDARIES : *North* :—English Channel, Str. of Dover, Belgium.
East :—Germany, Switzerland, Italy.
South :—Mediterranean Sea (including Gulf of Lyons), Pyrenees Mountains.
West :—Bay of Biscay.

Rivers.	Towns on or near Banks.	Rivers.	Towns on or near Banks.
Seine	Havre, Rouen, Paris.	Garonne	Bordeaux, Toulouse.
AISNE OISE		Adour	Pau, Bayonne.
MARNE		Rhone	Avignon, Lyons.
Loire	Nantes, Orleans, St. Etienne.		

Seaports.	* Marseilles, Havre 185, Bordeaux, Nantes, Rochelle, Dunkirk, Boulogne 47, Toulon 71, Brest 72, Rochefort, Calais 60, Dieppe, Cherbourg.
Other Towns.	Dijon, Montpellier, Nismes, Limoges, Poitiers, Nice, St. Malo, St. Etienne 120, Rouen 110, Nantes 130.
Largest Towns.	Paris 2,500, Lyons 420, Marseilles 390, Bordeaux 250, Lille 200, Toulouse 150. <i>Note.</i> —Ajaccio, the capital of Corsica, where Napoleon was born.
Mountains.	Alps, between France and Italy; Jura, between France and Switzerland; Vosges, N.E. of Jura; Cevennes and Auvergne, W. of the Rhone River; Pyrenees, between France and Spain.
Islands.	Ushant, Belle, Hoirmountier, Re, Oleron.
Industries.	Agriculture, manufactures, mining, fishing, silk culture.
Exports.	Silks, procelain, dairy produce, leather, wines, spirits.

* The population of Cities and Towns is expressed in thousands.

GERMANY.

Capital, Berlin.

Area, 208,000 square miles.

Population, 46,855,000.

BOUNDARIES :	<i>North</i> :—North Sea, Denmark, Baltic Sea.
	<i>East</i> :—Russia, Austria.
	<i>South</i> :—Austria, Switzerland.
	<i>West</i> :—France, Belgium, Holland.

Kingdoms.	Prussia,	Saxony,	Bavaria,	Wurtemberg,
Capitals.	Berlin.	Dresden.	Munich.	Stuttgart.

Rivers.	Towns on or near Banks, or in Valleys.	Rivers.	Towns on or near Banks, or in Valleys.
Vistula	Dantzic, Thorn.	Havel and Spree	Brandenburg, Potsdam, Berlin.
Oder	Stettin, Frankford-on-the-Oder, Breslau.	Rhine	Frankford-on-the-Main, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Barmen.
Warthe	Posen (capital of Prussian Poland).	Main	Bonn, Coblantz, Treves.
Elbe	Hamburg, Magdeburg, Dresden, Wittenberg.	Moselle	Aix-la-Chapelle.
Saale and tributaries	Halle, Eisleben, Lutzen, Erfurt.	Weser	Hanover, Gottingen, Minden, Bremen.
		Ems	Emden, Munster, Osnabruck.

Mountains.	Swabian, Jura, Hartz, Black Forest, Vosges.
Seaports.	Hamburg, Bremen, Dantzic, Lubeck.
Largest Towns.	<i>In Prussia</i> :—Berlin 1,500 (capital), Breslau 310, Cologne 170, Frankfort 160, Konigsberg 155, Dantzic 116. <i>In lesser German States</i> :—Hamburg 310, Munich 270, Dresden 250, Leipzig 180, Bremen 150, Strasburg 120.
Industries.	Agriculture, stock-raising, mining, manufactures.
Exports.	Grain, live-stock, wool, timber, cotton, silk, wine, spirits.

N.B.—In 1871 the King of Prussia took the title "Emperor of Germany."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Capital, Vienna.

Area, 240,000 square miles.

Population, 39,640,000.

BOUNDARIES : { *North* :—Germany, Russia.
East :—Russia, Roumania.
South :—Roumania, Servia, Turkey, Adriatic Sea (including gulf of Venice), Italy.
West :—Italy, Switzerland, Germany

Divisions :—Eighteen Provinces, grouped in two divisions (German and Hungarian).

Rivers.	Towns on or near Banks.	Rivers.	Towns on or near Banks.
Danube	Presburg (old capital) 50, Comorn, Vienna 1,000.	Theiss (C'ntin'd)	Klausenberg, Hermannstadt, Agram.
Buda	Buda-Pesth 500, Maria Theresienstadt.	Vistula	
Theiss	Tokay, Szegedin, Debretzin.	Elbe	

Lakes.	Balatron, Neuseedler Sea (in Hungary).
Mountains.	Alps, Carpathian, Transylvanian.
Chief Towns.	Vienna 1,000, Buda-Pesth (capital of Hungary) 500, Prague (capital of Bohemia) 170, Trieste 150, Lemberg 110, Grätz 99.
Other Towns.	Brunn 85, Cracow 68, Presburg 50, Link, Salzburg, Klagenfurt, Austerlitz, Innsbruck, Zara.
Industries.	Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, lumbering, mining.
Exports.	Grain, flour, fuel, timber, beetroot-sugar.
Seaports.	Trieste, Fiume, Pola.

RUSSIA.

Capital, St. Petersburg.

Area, 2,080,000 square miles.

Population, 91,861,000.

BOUNDARIES : { *North* :—Arctic Ocean (including White Sea and Gulf of Cheskol).
East :—Ural Mountains, Ural River, Caspian Sea.
South :—Caucasus Mountains, Black Sea, Roumania.
West :—Austria, Germany, Baltic Sea, Sweden and Norway.

Mountains.	Ural, Caucasus, Valdai Hills.
Cities.	<i>In the Baltic Basin</i> :—St. Petersburg (on Neva River), Cronstadt, Revel, Riga, Helsingford 43. <i>In the Dnieper Basin</i> :—Kiev, Kherson, Nikolalev, Kharkov, Kichenev. <i>On the Black Sea</i> :—Odessa, Sebastopol 26.

Rivers.	Towns on or near Banks.	Rivers.	Towns on or near Banks.
In North :		In South :	
Petchora	Archangel, Yarensk.	Dniester	Odessa.
Dwina		Dnieper	Nikolai v, Kherson Kiev, Alexandrov.
Onega		Don	Taganrog.
In West :		Volga	Astrakhan, Saratov, Nijni-Novgorod, Moscow.
Neva	St. Petersburg, Cronstadt.		
Niemen	Wilna.		
Vistula	Warsaw.		

Lakes.	Ladoga, Onega, Saima, Ilmen, Pelpous.
Seaports.	St. Petersburg, Riga, Archangel, Astrakhan, Odessa, Kherson.
Other Towns.	Moscow, Taganrog, Stavropol.
Largest Towns.	St. Petersburg 1,000, Moscow 800, Warsaw 410, Odessa 160, Riga 175, Kazan 150, Kiev 130.
Government.	Absolute monarchy, the Czar is the ruler.
Industries.	Agriculture, fisheries, chase, grazing, manufactures, mining.
Exports.	Wheat, timber, flax, wool, cotton, tea, iron, petroleum.

ITALY.

Capital, Rome.

Area, 110,000 square miles.

Population, 29,948,000.

BOUNDARIES :	{ North:—Switzerland, Austria.	
	{ East:—Adriatic Sea (including Gulf of Venice), Strait of Otranto.	
	{	South:—
		and { Mediterranean Sea (including Gulf of Taranto, Ionian Sea, Strait of Messina, Tyrrhenian and Tuscan Seas, Archipelago, Gulf of Genoa.)

Mountains. Pennines, Alps.

Rivers. Po, Arno, Tiber, Adige.

Lakes. Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda.

Cities. *In West:*—Turin 210, Genoa 145, Alessandria 31.

Note.—Cagliari, capital of Sardinia, is a place of great trade.

In North:—Milan 300, Venice 135, Verona 60, Padua, Pavia, Bologna 110, Ravenna, Modena, Reggio, San Marino, the capital of the oldest republic in existence.

On Mediterranean Slope:—Florence 137, Leghorn 80, Lucca, Pisa 38, Ancona 32, Rome 280, Naples 470 (the largest city in Italy).

Other Towns. Bari, Potenza, Parma.

Towns in Sicily Palermo 210 (capital), Messina, Catania, Syracuse.

Seaports. Genoa, Leghorn, Civita-Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Venice.

Government. Free constitutional monarchy.

Industries. Agriculture, dairy produce, manufactures.

Exports. Silk, wine, olive oil, fruit, eggs, sulphur, raw cotton, straw hats, artificial flowers.

SPAIN.

(INCLUDING THE BALEARIC ISLANDS.)

Capital, Madrid.

Area, 198,000 square miles.

Population, 17,545,000.

BOUNDARIES : { *North*:—Bay of Biscay and Pyrenees.
East:—Mediterranean.
South:—Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Straits of Gibraltar.
West:—Portugal and Atlantic.

Names of Towns.	Where situated.	Names of Towns.	Where situated.
San Sebastian, Bilbao, Santander, Corunna.	On north coast.	Malaga, Almeria, Alicante, Cartagena, Murcia, Valencia, Barcelona.	On the South and East coasts.
Valladolid, Burgos, Segovia, Salamanca.	In Douro Basin.	Saragossa, Pampeluna, Vittoria.	In the Ebro Basin
Toledo, Madrid.	" Tagus "	Palma, Mahon.	" Balearic Islands "
Badajoz, Medellin, Truxillo.	" Guadiana Basin "	Palmas, Santa Cruz.	" Canary "
Cadiz, Xeres, Seville, Cordova, Granada.	" Guadalquivir "		

Rivers.

Ebro, Tagus, Douro, Guadiana, Guadalquivir.

Mountains.

Pyrenees, Castile, Sierras of Toledo, Morena, Nevada, Cantabrian.

Seaports.

Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Cadiz, Ferrol, Vigo.

Largest Towns.

Madrid 500, Barcelona 250, Seville 140, Granada 78, Valencia 145, Malaga 120, Murcia 95, Cadiz (with suburbs) 200.

Industries.

Agriculture, sheep-raising, fisheries, manufactures, mining.

Exports.

Wine, fruit, metals, oil, and cork.

Capes.

Ortega, Finisterre, Trafalgar, Tarifa.

Note.—Madrid, on the Manzanares, is 2,000 feet above the sea.

BELGIUM.

Capital, Brussels.

Area, 11,370 square miles.

Population, 5,909,000.

BOUNDARIES :—*North*:—Holland. *South*:—France. *East*:—Germany. *West*:—North Sea.**Rivers.**

Scheldt, Meuse (Maas).

Towns.

Brussels 430, Ghent 150, Antwerp 210, Liege 140, Bruges 50.

Sea and River Ports.

Antwerp, Bruges, Ostend.

Note.—Waterloo and Ramilles are near Brussels.**Industries.**

Mining, manufactures, agriculture.

Exports.

Coal, iron, lead, flax, cotton, linen, silk, machinery, corn.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Capitals, Stockholm and Christiania. **Area, 295,000 square miles.** **Population, 6,735,000.**

BOUNDARIES: { *North* :—Arctic Ocean. *East* :—Russia, Gulf of Bothnia, Baltic Sea.
 South :—Baltic Sea, Skager Rack. *West* :—Atlantic and Arctic Oceans.

Towns. *East* :—Stockholm 220 (capital), Upsala, Carlskrona.
 South :—Carlskrona, Gothenburg 95, Christiania 130, Malmo 45.
 West :—Stavanger, Bergen 47, Drontheim.

Hammerfest is the most northerly town in Europe; the Maelstrom is west of Norway; the lakes are numerous, (Malar, Wener, Wetter).

Rivers. Tornea and Dal.

Industries. Agriculture, mining, fishing, seafaring, forestry, manufactures, ship-building.

Exports. Timber, metals, grain, fish.

Government. The Executive Government is vested in a Sovereign. The Legislative Government rests with a Great Court or representative assembly for each kingdom.

Note.—The two nations have one king, but in every other respect they are separate. Compare Great Britain of the time from James I. to Anne.

TURKEY.

Capital, Constantinople. **Area, 125,280 square miles.** **Population, 9,277,000.**

BOUNDARIES: { *North* :—Austria, Servia, Roumania.
 East :—Black Sea.
 South :—Sea of Marmora, Ægean Sea, and Greece.
 West :—Adriatic Sea, Montenegro, and Austria.

Mountains. Balkan, Dinaric Alps, and Pindus.

Rivers. Danube, Maritza, Vardar.

Islands. Crete, Rhodes, Scio, Patmos, Thasos.

Cities. Constantinople (capital), Rodosto, Gallipoli, Adrianople (the former capital), Salonika.

Seaports. Constantinople, Salonika.

Chief Towns. Constantinople 900, Adrianople 100, Salonika 60.

Industries. Carpets, silks, leather.

Sovereign. The Sovereign is called a Sultan; the porte is a legislative body.

Note.—Turkey has five seaboard. Black, Marmora, Ionian, Ægean, and Mediterranean.

PORTUGAL.**Capital, Lisbon.****Area, 84,000 square miles.****Population, 4,708,000.**

BOUNDARIES :	<i>North and East</i> by Spain.
	<i>South and West</i> by Atlantic.
Rivers.	<i>In Atlantic</i> :—Douro, Tagus, Guadiana, Mondego.
Cities.	<i>In the North</i> :—Braga 14, Mirandella.
	<i>On the Douro</i> :—Oporto (birth-place of Magellan) 108.
	<i>On the Mondego</i> :—Coimbra 14, Busaco.
	<i>On the Tagus</i> :—Lisbon 250 (capital), Vimiera, Torres-Vedras.
Seaports.	Lisbon, Oporto, Setuval.
Mountains.	Sierra Estrella.
Capes.	St. Vincent, St. Maria, Roca.
Exports, etc.	Wine, corn, wheat, cork, copper ore, onions.
Industries.	Agriculture, manufactures.
Government.	Limited monarchy.

SWITZERLAND.**Capital Bern.****Area, 15,400 square miles.****Population, 2,933,334.**

BOUNDARIES :	<i>North</i> :—Germany.	<i>East</i> :—Austria.
	<i>South</i> :—Italy.	<i>West</i> :—France.
Mountains.	<i>South-West</i> :—Mount St. Gothard, Lapontine and Pennine Alps.	
	<i>West</i> :—Bernese Alps.	
	<i>East</i> :—Rhaetian Alps.	
Rivers.	<i>Rising near St. Gothard</i> :—Rhône, Ticino, Rhine, Inn, Aar.	
Lakes.	Constance (Boden Sea), Geneva (Leman), Lucerne, Zurich.	
Towns.	<i>On the Aar</i> :—Berne 45 (capital), Neuchatel 28, Lucerne, Sempach, Altorf, Zurich 28.	
	<i>In the Rhine Basin</i> :—Basle 65, St. Gall 25.	
	<i>In the Rhone Basin</i> :—Geneva 70, Lausanne 30.	
Industries.	Agriculture, manufactures, dairy produce.	
Exports, etc.	Silks, cottons, clocks, watches, cheese, condensed milk.	
Government.	Republic.	

HOLLAND.

Capital, Amsterdam (commercial); The Hague (political). Area, 12,648 square miles.
Population, 4,390,000.

BOUNDARIES : { *North* :—North Sea. *East* :—Prussia.
South :—Belgium. *West* :—North Sea (including Zuider Zee, Easter Scheldt, Wester Scheldt).
(Welcheren Island, capital Middleburg, is situated on the west.)

Rivers. Scheldt, Maas (Meuse), Rhine, Waal, Yssel, Leck.
Cities. *On or near the Coast* :—Amsterdam, Haarlem, Hoorn, Saardam, Camperdown.
On the Rhine :—Leyden, Utrecht.
On the Maas :—Rotterdam.
At the North :—Leeuwarden, Croningen.
At the South :—Luxemburg, Maastricht.

Seaports. Amsterdam, Rotterdam.

Chief Towns. Amsterdam 380, Rotterdam 180, The Hague 148, Utrecht 80, Leyden.

Industries and Products. Shipbuilding, dairy products, fishing manufactures.

Exports, etc. Grain, fruits, butter, cheese, herring cod, pottery.

Government. Limited monarchy.

DENMARK.

Capital, Copenhagen. Area, 14,700 square miles. Population, 2,108,000.

BOUNDARIES.—Skager Rack, Cattegat, Little Belt, Great Belt, Baltic Sea, Germany, North Sea.

Includes. Danish Islands (Zealand, Funen, Bornholm, Laaland).

Cities. Copenhagen 300 (capital, on Zealand and Amager islands), Elsinore, Aarhus 25, Odense 21.

Chief Towns and Seaports. Copenhagen and Elsinore, Aarhus, Aalborg.

Industries. Agriculture, mining.

Exports, etc. Butter, swine, cattle, hams, horses, grain, porcelain.

GREECE.

Capital, Athens. Area, 25,000 square miles. Population, 1,719,000.

BOUNDARIES.—*North*, Turkey; *East*, Archipelago; *South* and *West*, Mediterranean Sea.

Divisions. Hellas, north of Gulf of Lepanto; Morea, south of Gulf of Lepanto.

Chief Cities. Athens 90 (capital), Lepanto, Piræus 22, Patras 26, Corfu 18.

Islands. Negropont, Hydra, Cyclades, Ionian.

Relics of Antiquity. Acropolis, or citadel; Parthenon, or Temple of Minerva; Areopagus, or Mars Hill.

Seaports. Syra, Hydra, Nauplia, Piræus.

Industries. Agriculture, navigation.

Exports, etc. Currants, oil, lead.

Government. Limited monarchy.

Other Countries.	Capitals.	Population.	Remarks.
Roumania	Bucharest	5,500,000	Created by Treaty of Berlin, 1878, Independent States
Servia.	Belgrade	2,000,000	
Montenegro.	Cettinje	236,000	

ASIA.

Population, 830,000,000.

Area, 16½ millions of miles; length, 6,700 miles; breadth, 5,400 miles.

Coast line, 30,000 miles; latitude, 1°-78° N.; longitude, 26°-170° W.

BOUNDARIES: { Arctic, Pacific, Indian Oceans, Ural Mountains, Ural River, Caspian, Black, Mediterranean, and Red Seas.

Name.	Area in 100 sq. miles.	Unit of Size.	Capitals or Chief Cities.	Exports.	Imports.
Asiatic Turkey Pop. 18,357,000.	729	6	Smyrna , Scutari, Angora, Sinope, Trebizond, Tarsus, Erzurum, Diarbekir, Aleppo, Damascus, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Acre, Mosul, Bagdad, Mecca.	Opium, dried fruits, wine, etc.; silk, cotton, leather, tobacco.	Hardwares, colonial produce, watches, etc.
Muscat or Oman	1220	10	Muscat , Ryad.	Coffee, pearls, dates, horses, camels, gums, myrrh, spices.	Arms, steel, iron, lead, cloth, and other European articles.
Persia 7,353,000.	637	5	Teheran , Ispahan, Tauris, Meshed, Bushire.	Pearls, silk, cotton, carpets, horses, camels, tobacco, opium.	Indigo, coffee, sugar, furs, tea, porcelain and merchandise.
Afghanistan 4,500,000.	50	2	Cabul , Kandahar, Ghazni, Herat.	Madder, assafetida, fruits, horses, tobacco, furs, shawls.	Tea, silks, cottons, cutlery, dyes, ivory, etc.
Beloochistan 350,000.	140	11-6	Kelat , Gundava, Sarawan, Bela.	Butter, hides, wool, drugs, dried fruits, vegetable oil.	Rice, tea, dyestuffs, spices, and European manufactures.
British India 260,000,000.	1520	13	Calcutta , Allahabad, Benares, Agra, Lucknow, Lahore, Delhi, Jubbulpur, Bombay, Cawnpore, Madras, Poona, Surat.	Opium, cotton, grain, & pulse seeds, hides, indigo, cotton goods, coffee, wool, silk, oil, timber.	Cloth, velvet, iron, firearms, fruits, wine, tea and European manufactures.
Burmah 4,070,000.	190	1½	Mandalay , Ava, Monchobo, Bhamo.	Raw cotton, feathers, ivory, gums.	" "
Siam 5,750,000.	150	11-6	Bangkok , Paknam, Paklat.	Rice, sugar, gums, hides, dyewoods.	Calico, linen, cutlery, glass, manufactures.
Cochin China	240	2	Hanoi (Kesho).	Cnutchouc, spices, dyewoods, hides.	" "
Anam			Hue .	" "	" "
French Cochin China			Saigon , Mitho.	" "	" "
Cambodia	1	1	Pempenh , Kampot, Odong.	" "	" "
Straits Settlements SINGAPORE PENANG WELLESLEY MALACCA			Singapore , Penang, Malacca, Georgetown.	Guttapercha, pepper, tapioca, sugar, sago.	" "
Ceylon			Colombo , Trincomalee.	Cinnamon, cocoanuts, coffee, oil, spices, tea.	" "
Chinese Empire 378,711,000.	1300	11	Pekin , Nankin, Ningpo, Canton, Lassa, Tientsin, Foochow, Shanghai, Hanhow.	" "	" "
Independent Turkestan	50	2	Bokhara , Khiva, Merv.	Wool, cotton, silk, rice, fruits, etc.	Iron, velvet, brass, fur, leather, cutlery, tea, and manufactured articles.
Asiatic Russia 13,145,000.	6202	51	Tobolsk , Irkutsk, Tomsk, Omsk, Yakutsk.	Minerals, fish, furs.	Woollen and cotton cloths, silks, tea, porcelain.
Japan 36,357,000.	160	1½	Tokio (Yedo), Saikio (Kioto), Kanagawa (Yokohama), Nagasaki, Ozaka.	Raw silk, tea, tobacco, wax, rice, camphor, copper, porcelain.	Woollen, cotton, and linen cloths, sugar, spices, tin, iron.

Note.—Great Britain and Ireland is taken as the unit.

Seas.	<i>Parts of Atlantic:</i>—Black, Mediterranean, Marmora, Ægean, The Levant (eastern Mediterranean). <i>Indian Ocean:</i>—Arabian, Red. <i>Pacific Ocean:</i>—China, Yellow, Japan, Okhotsk, Behring. <i>Arctic Ocean:</i>—Hara.
Bays and Gulfs.	<i>Indian Ocean:</i>—Aden, Oman, PERSIAN, Cutch, Cambay, Manaar, BENGAL, Martaban. <i>Pacific Ocean:</i>—Siam, Tonquin, Tartary, Anadir, Pechelee. <i>Arctic Ocean:</i>—Obi.
Straits.	<i>In the West:</i>—Bosphorus, Dardanelles. <i>Indian Ocean:</i>—Babelmandeb, Ormuz, Falk, Malacca. <i>Arctic Ocean:</i>—Behring. <i>Pacific Ocean:</i>—La Perouse, Corea, Hainan.
Mouths of Rivers.	<i>On South:</i>—SHAT-EL-ARAB (Euphrates and Tigris), INDUS, Nerbudda, Taptee, Kistna, Mahanuddy, GANGES, Godavery, BRAHMAPUTRA, Irawaddy, Salwen. <i>In Pacific:</i>—Amoor, Hoang-Ho, Yang-tse-Kiang, Mekon, Meinam. <i>In Arctic:</i>—Lena, Yenisei, Obi.
Peninsulas.	<i>East:</i>—Kamschatka, Corea. <i>South:</i>—Arabian, Indian and Malay. <i>West:</i>—Asia Minor.
Capes.	<i>Ægean:</i>—Baba. <i>Indian:</i>—Ras-el-Had, Comorin, Negrais, Roumania. <i>Pacific:</i>—Cambodia, Lopatka. <i>Arctic:</i>—East, and North-East.
	<i>Note.</i>—Isthmus of Kraw connects Malay Peninsula with the mainland.
Islands.	<i>North:</i>—Liakov or New Siberia. <i>East:</i>—Saghalien, Japan, Loo Choo, Formosa, Hainan. <i>South:</i>—Nicobar, Andaman, Ceylon, Maldive, Laccadive. <i>West:</i>—Perim (in Red Sea), Rhodes, Samos, Scio, Mitylene, Cyprus.
Mountains.	Aldgn, ALTAI, Thian-Shan, Kuen-lun, HIMALAYAS (Everest, 29,002 feet, the highest in the world), Hindoo Koosh, Ural, CAUCASUS.
Deserts.	Gobi or SHAMO, Great Indian, Great Salt, ARABIAN.
Lakes.	CASPIAN SEA, ARAL, Balkal, Balkash, Dead Sea.
Cities.	<i>India:</i>—Calcutta 900, Bombay 800, Madras 420, Hyderabad 370, Lucknow 270, Benares 210. <i>Siam:</i>—Bangkok 500. <i>China:</i>—Tientsin 1,000, Hankow 800, Shanghai 400, Foochow 640, Canton 1,700, Pekin 1,370. <i>Japan:</i>—Tokio 1,552, Osaka 330, Kiota 260.

AFRICA.

Population, 127,000,000.

Area, 11,500,000 square miles; length, 5,000 miles; breadth, 4,700 miles; coast line, 16,000 miles.

BOUNDARIES :—Mediterranean Sea, Isthmus of Suez, Red Sea, Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean.

ON NORTH COAST.

Divisions.	Area 1000's sq. m.	Pop. in 1000's	To whom Be- long.	Capital and Chief Towns.	Products and Exports
Morocco	220	5,000	Independent.	Morocco 50, Fez 150, Tan- giers.	Maize, dates, almonds, beans, peas.
Algiers	123	3,750	France.	Algiers 75, Oran 60, Constan- tine 40.	Olives, tobacco, cot- ton, rice.
Tunis	45	2,100	Turkey.	Tunis 145, Kairwan.	Olive-oil, wheat.
Tripoli	250	1,000	Turkey.	Tripoli 30, Murzuk.	" "
Egypt	400	7,000	British Pro- tectorate.	Cairo 375, Alexandria 230, Suez 15.	Cotton, cereals, sugar, dates, flax, hemp.

ON EAST COAST.

Divisions.	Area 1000's sq. m.	Pop. in 1000's	To whom Be- long.	Capital and Chief Towns.	Products and Exports
Egyptian Soudan (Nubia)	200		Independent.	Khartoum 40, El Obeid 30, Suakim.	Dates, cotton, indigo, tobacco, grain.
Abyssinia	200	3,000	Independent.	Gondar 6.	Cotton, sugar, coffee.
Somali			Italy. Unexpl'd	Berbera , Magadoxo.	Gold dust, ivory, gums
Brit. East Africa	1,097	13,050	Great Britain.	Juba .	" "
German " "			Germany.	Uiji , Kagehyi.	Gold dust, ivory, gums, ostrich feathers.
Zanzibar	625	240	Arab Sultanate.	Zanzibar 60, Quiloa.	Ivory, india-rubber.
Mozambique	80		Portugal.	Mozambique .	" "
Sofala				Sofala , Bangwe.	" "
Zululand					Grain and stock-rais- ing.
Natal	45	450	British Colony.	Pietermaritzburg 16, D'Ur- ban 13, Port Natal.	Wool, sugar, hides, feathers.
Cape Colony	213	1,458	Great Britain.	Capetown 62, Grahamstown 12, Elizabeth 20, Kimber- ley 30.	Wool, hides, copper- ore, ostrich feathers, goat's hair.

IN THE INTERIOR.

Divisions.	Area 1000's sq. m.	Pop. in 1000's	To whom Be- long.	Capital and Chief Towns.	Products and Exports
Massina	163	810	Independent.	Timbuctoo 20.	Cereals, cotton, indi- go, tobacco.
Gando				Gando .	" "
Sokoto				Sokoto , Yokuta 150.	" "
Adamawa				Yola .	" "
Congo Free State	227	20,000	Internat'n'l Af- rican Asso'n	Boma .	Palm-oil, rubber, ivo- ry, gum.
Brit. South Africa	988	3,740	Great Britain.	Tete , Sesheki.	Stock-raising.
S. African Rep'blic	112	380	British Pro- tectorate.	Pretoria 5, Barberton 7.	Grain, stock-raising.
Orange Free State	45	150	Ind. Republic.	Bloemfontein 3.	Wool, hides, diamonds

ON WEST COAST.

Divisions.	Area 1000's sq. m.	Pop. in 1000's	To whom Be- long.	Capital and Chief Towns.	Products, etc.
Ger. West Africa	150		Germany.	Barmen, Walfish Bay (Great Britain).	Rubber, ivory.
Lower Guinea					
Congo	200	See "In the Interior."	Portugal.	Ambris, Sansalvador.	Ivory, feathers, gold- dust.
Angola				Culo.	
Benguela				Quihita.	
Congo Free State	.....				
Gaboon	75		France.	Libreville.	Ivory, gold-dust, gum.
Cameroon Coast	50		Germany.		Palm-oil.
Upper Guinea					
Ibodah	20		British Protec- torate.	Abomey 30.	Palm-oil and kernels.
Dahomey				Abbeokuta.	
Gold Coast	5	1,408	Great Britain.	Lagos 60, Elomina.	Gold-dust, palm-oil, ivory.
Ivory Coast				Cape Coast Castle.	
Slave Coast				Accra.	
Liberia	14	1,068	Ind. Republic.	Monrovia.	Ivory, palm-oil.
Sierra Leone	8	75	Great Britain.	Freetown.	Ivory, palm-oil.
British Gambia	1069	14	Great Britain.	Bathurst, Georgetown.	Ostrich feathers, gums.
Senegambia	15		Great Britain and France.	St. Louis.	Ostrich feathers, gums.

Bays and Gulfs.	Suez, Aden, Delagoa, Algoa, False, Table, St. Helena, Guinea, Cabes, Sidra.
Straits.	Babel-mandeb, Mozambique.
Seas.	Mediterranean and Red.
Rivers.	Nile, Niger, Zambezi, Congo, Gambia, Senegal, Orange, Limpopo.
Capes.	Guardafui, Delgado, Corrientes, Agulhas, Good Hope, Negro, Lopez, Palmas, Verde, Blanco, Bon, Ceuta.
	<i>Note.</i> —The Isthmus of Suez connects Asia with Africa.
Islands.	Socotra, Seychelles, Zanzibar, Comoro, Madagascar, Mauritius, Bourbon, St. Helena, Ascension, Cape Verde, Canary, Maderia.
Mountains.	Atlas, Kong, Blue, Kilimandjaro.
Lakes.	Tchad, Dembea, Albert Nyanza, Victoria Nyanza, Tanganyika, Nyassa, Bangweolo, Ngami.

OCEANIA.

Area, 4,600,000 square miles; length, 11,000 miles; width, 6,200 miles. Population, 39,500,000.

Divisions.

Malaysia, Australasia, Polynesia, Micronesia.

Malaysia :—Comprises Sundas (chief Sumatra, Java), Borneo, Philippines (1,200 in number), Celebes, and Moluccas.

Australasia :—Consists of various islands lying south-east of Malaysia. The chief are Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Guinea.

Polynesia :—Comprises the eastern groups south of the equator: Friendly, Navigators, Cook's, Societies, Marquesas, Fiji, Pitcairn.

Micronesia :—North of the equator: Sandwich, Caroline, Ladrone, Mulgrave, Pelew.

AUSTRALASIA.

Area, 3,000,000 square miles.

Population, 3,000,000.

Divisions.	Area in thous. sq. miles.	Popu- lation.	Capitals and Chief Towns.	Industries and Exports
Victoria	88	1,100,000	Melbourne 400, Ballarat 40, Sandhurst 37, Geelong 25.	Sheep-farming, agriculture, min- ing, wool and gold.
New South Wales	325	1,000,000	Sydney 350, Maitland, New- castle, Paramatta, Bathurst, all over 10.	Sheep-farming, agriculture, min- ing, wool, corn, coal, and tin.
Queensland	600	500,000	Brisbane 40, Rockhampton & Maryborough, each over 10.	Sheep-farming, agriculture, min- ing, wool, gold, and sugar.
South Australia	903	350,000	Adelaide 70, with suburbs 150.	Agriculture, mining, sheep-farm- ing, wine-making, wool, wheat, coffee.
West Australia	1,000	50,000	Perth.	Wool, lead-ore.
Tasmania (Island.)	26	140,000	Hobart 30, Launceston.	Agriculture, fruit-raising, wool, timber, tin, gold.
New Zealand (Island.)	{ N. 45 S. 55 }	600,000	Auckland 60, Wellington 31, Dunedin 50, Christchurch 45	Sheep-farming, Agriculture, min- ing, wool, grain, gold.

Mountains.	<i>Australia</i> :—Australian Alps, Grampians, Blue, Liverpool, New England, Darling. <i>Tasmania</i> :—Cradle, Ben Lomond. <i>New Zealand</i> :—Cook, Egmont, Southern Alps.
Rivers.	<i>Australia</i> :—Murray, Darling, Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, Brisbane, Flinders, Victoria, Ashborton, Swan. <i>Tasmania</i> :—Derwent, Tamar. <i>New Zealand</i> :—Waikato, Clutha or Molyneux.
Lakes.	<i>Australia</i> :—Eyre, Torrens, Gairdner, Amadens, Alexandria, George. <i>Tasmania</i> :—Great Lake, St. Clair. <i>New Zealand</i> :—Tuapo.
Manufactures.	Wine, tobacco, tallow, iron, leather.
Government.	In each New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland, the parliament consists of a Legislative Assembly, elected by the people ; a Legislative Council, appointed for life ; and a Governor-General, appointed by the Crown. In each South Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania, both the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council are elected, a certain percentage of the latter retiring yearly in succession, and a similar number being elected, <i>i.e.</i>, on the same principle as the trustees in Ontario public schools. The Governor is appointed. West Australia is governed by a Council of twenty-one, seven being appointed and fourteen elected, and an appointed Governor.



TOPICAL GEOGRAPHY

WITH LANGUAGE LESSONS.

1. OUR SCHOOL.—In what street, or on what road is it? Name and point toward other buildings near it. Tell the direction of each from the school-house. Point toward and describe any public building, park, bridge, railway station, library, store, and factory near the school-house. Let your descriptions always be in your own words. Write your name and the date on your letter or composition.

2. Draw a diagram to represent the school-yard or play-grounds, in as nearly the proper shape as you can. In this diagram, locate the school-house, paths or walks, and the grass-plots.

3. In what direction does the building face? In what direction does each road or street near the school-house extend? In some part of your diagram, draw an arrow pointing toward the north. Across this, draw a straight line pointing east and west. (This arrow may be painted on the floor of the school-room.) Are the grounds level or sloping? In which direction do they slope? When it rains, in which direction does the water run? From which direction does the river flow?

4. At what town, state, country, or water would you arrive, should you travel from the school-house toward the north? Toward the east? Toward the south? What is the difference between **north** and **up**? Between **south** and **down**? Point **up,—down; north,—south.**

1. THE WORLD.—The Earth, the globe, or planet. We live on its surface.

2. Shape, nearly round, like a ball, marble, or orange.

3. Size, 8,000 miles in diameter, 25,000 miles in circumference; forty-nine times as large as the moon. The Sun is one and one-quarter million times as large as the Earth.

4. Geography, a description of the World, or Earth, its oceans, continents, mountains, rivers, plains, and countries; also of its winds, clouds, plants, animals, and people.

5. What the land yields.—Plants and animals, for our food and clothing; animals, also, for labor; minerals, for fuel, tools, and machines; also, for building our houses and ships, and for making our furniture, etc.

6. Write on the blackboard, slates or papers, the names of ten trees or plants which furnish food; two from which our clothing is made; two used in building. Write a short description of each.

7. Write the names of animals useful for food; for performing labor; for our clothing.

8. Write the names of minerals used for fuel; for making tools and machinery; for building our houses.

9. Write the name of a river or a lake near the school-house. Where does the water come from? Where does it go? What grow on its banks, or shore? Is the water fresh, or salt? Why was that mill, house, or village built alongside of the stream, each in a certain place? Are there steamboats or other vessels on the river or the lake? Between what places do they go? What do they carry from the town in or near which you live? What do they bring in return?

10. Climate.—The conditions of heat, cold, and moisture; depends on latitude, winds, and height above sea-level; becomes colder, gradually, as one travels from the Equator toward either pole, or ascends above the sea-level: modified by warm, ocean winds, inclination of Earth's axis, and motion around the Sun.

11. Zones, or belts of different climate; Torrid, North Temperate, South Temperate, North Frigid, South Frigid.

12. Torrid Zone, or hot belt, 47 degrees in width, 23½ degrees on each side of the Equator; great heat and constant rains make abundant vegetation and animal life; neither snow nor ice, except at the tops of high mountains; inhabitants, indolent, and of dark complexion.

13. Temperate Zones, situated between the Torrid and the Frigid Zones; 43 degrees in width; climate, usually mild; year divided into four seasons; people intelligent, energetic, and of light complexion; nations enlightened and powerful.

14. Frigid Zones surround the poles, from which they extend 23½ degrees in every direction; ice and snow, perpetual; day and night, each six months long; inhabitants of North Frigid Zone, Esquimaux, savage, but not warlike, and dwarfed in size; little or no vegetation; animals noted for their thick fur.

15. Motions of the Earth.—Two; spins or rotates on its axis every 24 hours, causing the succession of day and night; revolution or journey around the sun, once a year, causing change of seasons.

16. Measurements of distance.—Distances measured, and positions described in degrees of latitude and longitude; total distance around the Earth, 360 degrees; distance from poles to Equator, 90 degrees.

17. Latitude, the distance north or south from the Equator; latitude of poles, 90 degrees, being at greatest distance from Equator; length of a degree of latitude, 70 miles, nearly.

18. Longitude, the distance east or west from meridian of Greenwich, or other selected meridian; length of degree of longitude at the Equator, nearly 70 miles, decreasing towards the poles, where it is 0.

19. The Hemispheres, two equal parts into which the globe may be divided.

20. Western Hemisphere, sometimes called New World. Land surface embraces continents of North America, South America, portion of Asia, Victoria Land, the coral islands of Polynesia, and islands of Greenland, West Indies, New Zealand, and Iceland. Water surface comprises parts of the Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic and Antarctic Oceans.

21. Eastern Hemisphere, sometimes called Old World. Land surface embraces continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and part of Oceania; Nova Zembla, British Isles, Japan Islands, and Madagascar. Water surface comprises Indian Ocean and parts of Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, and Antarctic Oceans.

1. NORTH AMERICA.—Surface.—Great mountains and highlands on the west, and lower range in the east; great plains in the middle extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean.

2. Climate.—Cold and perpetually frozen in north, less severe in center, warm in south, mild and uniform on Pacific coast.

3. Products.—Fur and skins, lumber, grain, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and rice; gold, silver, iron, coal, copper, lead, and salt; exports grain, provisions, and petroleum to Europe.

4. Animals.—(According to zones.)—Walrus, white bear, seal, bison, moose, deer, wolf, beaver, alligator.

5. People.—Native Indians, copper-colored, savage and warlike; Esquimaux, inhabiting northern regions; white inhabitants, the descendants of Europeans; and blacks, of Africa, inhabiting central and southern part.

6. Write the name of each country, and a short description of its surface, climate, animals, plants, people, and employments. Name its capital and one or more principal cities.

1. SOUTH AMERICA.—Surface.—Mountains on eastern, north-eastern, and western border; plains, llanos, and selvas, or forests, in north and central regions, pampas in south.

2. Climate.—Hot in the north, with alternate wet and dry seasons; constant rains between Equator and Tropic of Capricorn; cold in south; western coast, mild and uniform.

3. Products.—India-rubber, coffee, copper, medicines, dye-woods, sugar, wool, diamonds.

4. Animals, etc.—Tapir, jaguar, llama, condor, boa-constrictor.

5. People.—Chiefly mixed races, descendants of Spanish and Indians; Brazilians, of Portuguese descent. Language:—In Brazil, Portuguese; in British Guiana, English; in Dutch Guiana, Dutch; in French Guiana, French; and in all the other countries of South America, Spanish.

6. Write the names of the countries of South America in a column, and opposite each the name of its capital; also the names of its principal productions.

1. EUROPE.—Surface.—Southern, or high Europe, mountains with high plateaus; northern, or lower Europe, level plains sloping toward the north.

2. Climate.—Southern and western parts, mild and healthful, modified by winds from warm ocean currents and drifts; and from the Great Desert of Africa; northern part cold and moist.

3. Products.—Grain, iron, coal, silver, fruit, wine, silk, linen; export manufactured articles, cloth, wine, fruit.

4. Animals.—Reindeer, wolf, wild boar, bear, chamois.

5. People.—Chiefly of Caucasian race, highly civilized, educated, and powerful; Magyars (*mod'jors*) inhabiting Hungary, of Mongolian descent.

6. Write a short description of each country, its surface, climate, plants, products, animals, people and their occupations. Name the capital of each, and one or more principal cities.

1. ASIA.—Surface.—Frozen swamps along the Arctic Ocean, plains and forests in southern Siberia, mountains and high, barren plateaus in central region, fertile valleys along southern parts; region about Caspian Sea has no outlet to the ocean.

2. Climate.—Very cold in north, cold and dry in central region, hot and moist in south.

3. Products.—Grain, rice, cotton, furs, tea, coffee, silk, medicines; exports, tea, silk, opium, coffee, carpets, rugs.

4. Animals.—Reindeer, camel, elephant, buffalo, lion, tiger, leopard, tapir.

5. People.—First inhabitants of the earth; of dark complexion, except in Turkey; many nomads or wandering tribes; in eastern and southern part generally civilized, of Mongolian race, their food is, chiefly, rice and fish.

6. Write the names of the countries of Asia in a column, and opposite each the name of its principal city and products.

1. AFRICA.—Surface.—Northern coast, mountainous and dry; north central, a vast desert; south central and southern, diversified by high mountains, large lakes, deserts, forests, and fertile valleys.

2. Climate.—Hot and dry in the north, hot and moist in the central region.

3. Products.—Ivory, diamonds, ostrich-feathers, coffee, cotton, dates, gum arabic.

4. Animals, etc.—Elephant, hippopotamus, camel, lion, gorilla, giraffe, zebra, ostrich, crocodile, serpents.

5.—People.—In the north, swarthy complexion and half civilized; in the central regions, savage tribes of the Negro race; in the south, European colonists.

1. OCEANIA.—Divisions.—Malaysia, Micronesia or small islands, Melanesia or, Negro (black) islands, Polynesia or many islands. Australasia or southern Asia; climate and vegetation, tropical.

2. Malaysia.—Supposed to have once been a part of the continent of Asia; surface mountainous and volcanic; inhabitants, Malays and European colonists; exports, spices, rice, coffee, sugar, dye-woods; animals, elephant, tapir, orang-outang.

3. Melanesia.—Comprises New Guinea and Caledonian Islands; surface, mountainous; people, negroes of degraded type; bird-of-paradise.

4. Australasia.—Comprises Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania; people, chiefly European colonists; exports, gold, wool, grain, tin, hides; curious animal, the kangaroo, lyre-bird, rhea.

5. Polynesia and Micronesia.—Volcanic Islands, fringed with reefs of coral; Hawaiian Islands, a kingdom; exports, sugar and rice.

6. Write the names of the largest islands, or island groups, of Malaysia and Australasia; and a short description of the surface, climate, vegetation, and products of each.

1. Describe a voyage from Montreal to Calcutta, by way of the Suez Canal. Name the bodies of water on which you would sail, and the countries and seaports you would pass. What products would you get at Calcutta?

2. Write the names of five countries in Africa, and the name of one city in each country.

Write the name of each city, mountain, and river, and one or two sentences describing each.

(The populations are as estimated in 1890.)

THE LARGEST CITIES IN THE WORLD.

No.	Cities.	Population.
1.	London	4,352,000
2.	Paris	2,345,000
3.	New York	1,513,000
4.	Pekin	1,500,000
5.	Canton	1,500,000
6.	Berlin	1,316,000
7.	Vienna	1,104,000
8.	Chicago	1,098,000
9.	Philadelphia	1,045,000
10.	Tientsin	950,000

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD.

No.	Mountains.	Feet.
1.	Everest	29,000
2.	Aconcagua	23,900
3.	Chimborazo	21,424
4.	Sorata	21,286
5.	Illimani	21,149
6.	Kenia	20,000
7.	Wrangel	20,000
8.	Kilima Njaro	18,500
9.	Popocatepetl	17,809
10.	Elboorz	17,800

THE LONGEST RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

No.	Rivers.	Miles.
1.	Amazon	4,000
2.	Nile	4,000
3.	Mississippi	3,160
4.	Missouri	3,100
5.	Niger (<i>ni-jer</i>)	2,700
6.	Congo	2,600
7.	Yang-tse-Kiang	2,500
8.	Lena	2,400
9.	Yenesei (<i>yen-e-say'e</i>)	2,300
10.	Amoor	2,200

SPECIMEN PROMOTION EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

JUNIOR TO SENIOR THIRD.

1. Mention two facts to prove that the Earth is round.
2. Define:—Continent, County Town, Cape, Outlet, Product, Export.
3. Name the river that drains each of the following:—Simcoe, Erie, Superior, Rice, Rideau, and tell in what direction each flows.
4. Name the inland counties and the county town of each.
5. Draw an outline map of L. Ontario, and mark the position of Niagara R., Hamilton, Toronto, Belleville, Kingston, Cobourg, Amherst.
6. What and where are:—Strathroy, Ingersoll, Burwell, Bracebridge, Quinte, Cornwall, Bonnechere, Colpoys, Kincaidine?
7. What is a lake, strait, peninsula, canal, river?
8. Give the boundaries (minutely) of Ontario.
9. How many slopes in North America? Name the principal rivers in each slope.
10. What provinces and territories make up the Dominion of Canada?
11. Name the lakes of Ontario, and tell the rivers that are the outlets of Lake St. Clair, Lake Temiscamingue, Lake Nipissing, and Lake Mississippi.
12. Name five principal products of Ontario, and four of British Columbia.
13. Give the counties and county towns on Lake Ontario.
14. Name the subdivisions of the Dominion of Canada, showing which are provinces which districts, and which territories.
15. Give the principal boundaries of Canada.
16. What and where are:—Albany, Chaleur, Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, Rice, Waterloo.
17. What are the leading occupations of the people of Ontario?
18. Describe a trip by boat from Matchedash Bay to Toronto.
19. Mention as many facts about Lake Superior as you can.
20. Draw a map of the St. Lawrence River, marking the position of Prescott, Leeds, Montreal, Quebec.
21. Trace the following rivers, and name one place on each:—Niagara, Trent, St. Lawrence, Mississippi, Grand.
22. In what county, and on what water are:—Toronto, St. Catharines, Guelph, Stratford, Almonte, Belleville, Cobourg, Gananoque, Gravenhurst, Owen Sound?
23. Draw a map of Georgian Bay, and locate—Severn River, Colpoys Bay, Christian Island, French River, Parry Sound.
24. Define a river basin, and tell in what basin the town in which you are is situated.
25. Name the Provinces of the Dominion, and tell where the capital of each is situated.

26. Name the counties on Lake Erie, with one important town in each.
27. Name the principal centres in Ontario of:—Iron Trade, Lumber Industry, Salt, Copper, Coal Oil, Cheese.
28. Explain the meaning of Township, Lumber District, Imaginary Lines, Meridians of Longitude, Political Divisions, Horizon, as used in your geography.
29. Write notes on: (a) the Salt Wells of Ontario. (b) The Vegetation of South America.
30. We can see the sun, moon and stars, although thousands of miles from us. Explain why we cannot see objects on the earth's surface which are more than a few miles from us. Illustrate your answer by a diagram.
31. Give a short description of the Great Prairie Region of North America.
32. Where does each of the following rivers rise, and into what body of water does each empty:—Ottawa, Detroit, Ohio, Madeira, Orinoco, Nelson?
33. Name in order the waters through which a vessel would pass in making a voyage around the West Indies, starting at a point in the Gulf of Mexico, and passing along the north of the islands, then to the east, then along the south and back to the point of starting.
34. Name and locate four lakes, four capes, and four islands of North America.
35. Draw an outline map of South America, marking in, with names on the map, the principal mountain ranges and the two largest river systems. Use, as nearly as you can, a scale of 800 miles to the inch, considering South America to be about 4800 miles long, and 3200 miles wide.
36. What is a zone? Name the zones on the earth's surface.
37. What is a canal? Name and locate two canals.
38. What waters would a boat sail on in going from Port Arthur to Montreal?
39. What waters make Florida, Labrador and California peninsulas?
40. What and where are:—Winnipeg, Oswego, Vancouver, Fundy, Behring?
41. Where in America do we get the principal part of our supplies of wheat, fish, lumber, furs?
42. Write notes on "The vegetation of the torrid zone."
43. Draw an outline map of North America, marking in, with names on the map, the principal mountain ranges and the two largest river systems. Use, as nearly as you can, a scale of 800 miles to the inch, considering North America to be about 4800 miles long and 3200 miles wide.

SENIOR THIRD TO JUNIOR FOURTH.

1. (a) Define Longitude, Parallels of Latitude, Tropics, Zones, Equinoxes. (b) Name two plants, and two animals of each of the zones of North America.
2. State, (a) what bodies of land are separated, and (b) what bodies of water are joined by:—Behring Strait, Davis Strait, Gut of Canso, Strait of Mackinac, Detroit River?
3. Draw a full page outline map of Ontario, and mark on it, to show where the following products are most abundant:—Iron, copper, nickel, salt, petroleum, barley, fruit, pine woods.
4. On the above map draw the main lines of the G.T.R. and C.P.R., and mark the position of the cities they pass through.
5. Give the position of the canals of Ontario, and tell why each is necessary.
6. Where and what are:—St. Catharines, Thames, Manitoulin, Quinte, Nipigon, Boothia, Chidley, Queenston, Lindsay, Rice?
7. Write a note on Prince Edward Island under the following heads:—(a) Position. (b) Extent. (c) Climate. (d) Products. (e) Occupations of the inhabitants.
8. Why is Vancouver likely to become an important town?

9. Where are the following:—Cleveland, Minneapolis, Bay City, Montreal, Baltimore, Lowell, Pittsburg, Hull?
10. Draw an outline map of Lake Ontario, and mark on it Hamilton, Niagara River, Toronto, Trenton, Northumberland, Oswego.
11. Define and give an example of each:—Strait, Bay, Valley, City, Canal.
12. What railways terminate at Whitby, Port Hope, Cobourg, Picton, Belleville, Kingston?
13. In what province and on what water is each of the following:—Winnipeg, Kamloops, Victoria, St. Catharines, Medicine Hat, Belleville, Sorel, Fredericton.
14. Name the products of the mines of Ontario.
15. Define fully:—Ocean, Tributary, Desert, Province, Map.
16. Name and give the direction of all the feeders of Lake St. Clair. Name a town or city on each.
17. What railways would a person take to go from Almonte to Kincardine through Toronto?
18. What bodies of water must a person pass through in going from Windsor to Montreal by boat?
19. Sketch a map of Manitoba and place Winnipeg, Lake Manitoba, Albany R. and Emerson.
20. What and where are:—Anticosti, Canso, Victoria, Kamloops, Regina, Peace, Brandon, Nepigon, Saguenay Three Rivers?
21. Name the outlet of:—St. John, Huron, Winnipeg, L. of the Woods, Athabaska.
22. Name five exports of Ontario.
23. Define Ocean, Gulf, Strait, Valley, Shore.
24. What counties of Ontario are east of Frontenac?
25. Where are the following:—Northumberland Strait, Juan de Fuca Strait, Bay of Fundy, James Bay, Welland Canal?
26. In what counties are Cornwall, Kingston, Kemptville, Prescott, Pembroke, Perth, Arnprior, Brockville, Morrisburg, Ottawa?
27. Give the boundaries of North America, and name three of the principal mountain chains.
28. Where are the following:—Behring Strait, Hudson Strait, Vancouver Island, New Orleans, St. Louis, Milwaukee.
29. Name the chief Rivers and Mountains of South America.
30. Name and locate the cities of Ontario.
31. Explain the terms Roadstead, Longitude, Avalanche, Parallels of Latitude.
32. (a) Name the districts of the Dominion of Canada. (b) Write a note on the Oil Wells of Ontario.
33. Name the Zones on the earth's surface and give their boundaries.
34. Through what river-mouths and lakes would you pass in sailing from Goderich to Montreal, and in what direction does each of the rivers flow?
35. Name in order, beginning at the west:—(a) The counties of Ontario that touch the St. Lawrence River. (b) The States of the American Union that touch the St. Lawrence River.
36. (a) Give some points of difference between a city and a town. (b) Mention three natural circumstances that would tend to make a city or a town important.
37. What and where are:—Winnipeg, Florida, Chaudiere, Hudson, Andes, Mattawa?
38. Draw a map of Ontario, sketching neatly the southern boundary, with names written on the map.
39. Through what waters would a vessel pass in going from Collingwood to Halifax?
40. Make a drawing of a globe, marking on the greater circles, and also the circles which bound the zones, and write on it the names of the zones.

41. (a) What is latitude? (b) What is longitude? (c) Locate a point on the earth's surface which has neither latitude nor longitude. (d) Name two points on the earth's surface which have the greatest possible latitude.

42. (a) In what different directions does the land of the Dominion of Canada slope? How can you tell? (b) Name two provinces of the Dominion and give the boundary of each.

43. For what are the following places chiefly noted and where is each situated:—Goderich, Sudbury, The Sault, Calgary?

44. Draw an outline map of the Dominion of Canada, marking and naming its boundaries, its chief rivers and four of its principal cities.

45. Give the names of the three principal countries of North America, their relative positions and their capitals.

46. Name the provinces of Canada, their positions and their capitals.

47. Name five of the principal tributaries of the St. Lawrence in the Province of Quebec.

48. Name rivers of Ontario which flow into each of the following bodies of water:—Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, Lake St. Clair, Lake Erie, Bay of Quinte.

49. What and where are:—Vancouver, Niagara, Fundy, Richelieu, St. Maurice, Perth, Trent, Belleville, Gaspé, Lachine?

50. Name the bodies of water and the cities and towns of Canada you would pass in sailing from Hamilton to Quebec.

51. Define Desert, Oasis, River, Lake, Longitude.

52. Draw a map of the counties of Glengarry, Stormont and Dundas, showing, (a) their boundaries; (b) their townships; (c) the railways passing through them; (d) the positions of Cornwall, Morrisburg, Alexandria, Chesterville, Lancaster, Newington.

53. Name the counties bordering on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, with the county town of each.

54. What countries of North America touch the Pacific Ocean? Arctic Ocean? Atlantic Ocean? Gulf of Mexico?

55. Name (a) a large island east of North America, another south of it, and one on its west coast; (b) name an island in each of the following lakes, viz.:—Huron, St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario.

56. Into what bodies of water do the following rivers empty, viz.:—Mississippi, St. Lawrence, Mackenzie, Fraser, Columbia, Ottawa, Nation, Detroit, Niagara and St. Mary?

57. Name in order, beginning at the Pacific Ocean, the Provinces and Territories of Canada.

JUNIOR TO SENIOR FOURTH.

1. What is a map? How do you distinguish the cardinal points thereon? What is the use of the scale?

2. Define Promontory, Sound, Watershed, Estuary, River, Slope.

3. Give the boundaries of the United States, Spain, and Dominion of Canada.

4. What river drains each of the following lakes:—Rice, Champlain, Geneva, Winnipeg, Nipissing, St. John, Constance, Erie, Simcoe, Great Bear?

5. Name the States bordering on the Atlantic.

6. What parts of the Dominion are noted for Iron, Copper, Phosphate, Gold, Coal?

7. Draw an outline map of South America, marking the principal mountains and rivers.

8. What rivers and lakes would you pass in sailing from Duluth to Montreal?

9. From what countries do we get Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Spice, Cotton, Cork, Oranges, Silk, Tobacco, Grapes?

10. Name one important place on each of the following:—Clyde, Mersey, Danube, Rhine, Severn, Rhone, Seine.
11. Name and locate the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada.
12. Name the country from which we get each of the following:—Starch, Hardware, Coal, Lace, Toys, Cotton.
13. Define Zone, Plateau, Township, Axis of the Earth, Isthmus, Gulf, Peninsula, Lake.
14. Name the slopes of South America, and two rivers in each.
15. Name the states with their capitals that border on (a) Gulf of Mexico, (b) Lake Erie, (c) Pacific Ocean.
16. Define:—First Meridian, Solstice, Horizon, Neap Tide, Delta. Give causes of the two last.
17. Describe clearly the position of the main watershed of South America, and the same of Europe.
18. Name one chief natural product of each of the following sections of North America:—Manitoba, Cuba, Pennsylvania, The South Eastern States, The South Central States, The Rocky Mountain States, The Niagara Peninsula, Newfoundland.
19. A party of Irish immigrants land at Halifax, bound for Victoria, British Columbia, via Intercolonial and C. P. Railways. (a) Draw a map sufficiently large to show their route. (b) Place on the map the names of six rivers they must cross and four cities they must pass through.
20. Give (a) *source*, (b) *direction*, (c) *outlet*, of each of the following lake-draining rivers:—Rhine, Mississippi (U.S.), Slave, Richelieu, French, Winnipeg, Neva, Niagara.
21. What are and where are:—Vienna, Buenos Ayres, The Skaw, Matapan, Corsica, Trinidad, Bosphorus, Magellan, Chesapeake, Cobequid?
22. Define Equator, Promontory, and contrast (a) Current and River, (b) Strait and Sound, (c) *Limited Monarchy* and *Absolute Monarchy*.
23. Contrast the occupations of the people of Eastern Canada with those of the people of Manitoba and the North West.
24. Describe British Columbia and hence state the occupations of the people there.
25. Name the outlet of Erie, Winnipeg, St. Clair, Athabaska, Grand, Rice, Itasca.
26. Trace the Atlantic seaboard of the U.S., and mark position of Portland, Long Island, Newport, Chesapeake Bay, Boston, Hatteras, Charleston, Cape Sable.
27. Name the tributaries on the west side of the Mississippi.
28. What and where are:—Clear, Corsica, Naze, Bosphorus, Equador, Cayenne, Juan de Fuca, Malaya, Yucatan, Bonifacio?
29. Name the Canadian centres of each of the following industries:—Salt, Cotton, Coal Oil, Commerce, and name the products of the mines of Ontario.
30. Explain the terms—Public Institutions, Climate, Latitude, Tropics, First Meridian, Degree, as used in your geography.
31. Write notes on:—(a) the Saw-mills of Ontario, stating where most extensively found, how worked, etc. (b) The shipping trade of Great Britain.
32. *A* and *B* each start from the point on earth's surface where the First Meridian cuts the Equator. *A* goes directly north 20 degrees and *B* goes directly west 20 degrees. Give the latitude and longitude of each at the end of his journey.
33. Where do the following rivers rise, through what countries do they flow, and into what waters do they empty:—Rhine, Yukon, Rhone, Amazon?
34. Compare, or contrast, as fully as you can, the government of Canada with the government of the United States.
35. Mention the principal coal centres of (a) Canada, (b) United States, (c) Great Britain.
36. What and where are Chicago, Ortegál, Nelson, Azov, Venice, Saugeen?

37. Draw an outline map of the Dominion of Canada, sketching neatly the boundaries, with names printed on map. Use, as nearly as you can, a scale of 400 miles to the inch, considering Canada to extend 3200 miles from east to west and 2000 miles from north to south.

38. A vessel starting from Liverpool would pass through what waters in succession before reaching Lake Huron? Explain fully how it would reach the higher level of Lake Erie from Lake Ontario.

39. What and where are Chidley, Titicaca, Orkney, Duluth, Blanc, Geneva, Belfast, Portland?

40. Name some bridges over which railway trains pass in going from Ontario to the States, tell where they are situated and what waters they span; also say at what points trains are conveyed over by ferry.

41. (a) Name five of the principal exports of Ontario. (b) Which is the better market for barley, Oswego or Toronto? About how many cents per bushel difference? Explain as fully as you can the causes for the difference.

42. Whence do we get the principal part of our supplies of Carrots, Sugars, Coffee, Canned Salmon and Wine?

43. Make lists of:—(a) Five inland counties of Ontario, with county towns. (b) Five British possessions outside the British Islands with the most important city or town in each.

44. Make lists of:—(a) The Republics of Europe with the capitals. (b) The principal rivers emptying on the west coast of Europe. (c) The principal islands along the south coast of Europe.

45. A person starts from the point on the earth's surface where the First Meridian crosses the Equator, and goes directly west one-quarter around the earth, he then turns directly north and goes to the arctic circle; what will then be his latitude and longitude? What will be his latitude and longitude if he continue his journey to the north pole?

46. What counties of Ontario border on the Ottawa River? On the St. Lawrence? On Lake Ontario?

47. Define:—Estuary, Delta, Antipodes, Zenith, Latitude, Longitude, Zone, Climate, Zodiac, Isothermal Lines.

48. What and where are the following:—Cairo, Bombay, Natal, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Delhi, Pekin, Fiji, Nyassa, Yukon.

49. Draw a map giving the outline and relative positions of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

50. Name five of the largest rivers of South America and five of their tributaries.

51. From what countries do we get our supplies of Sugar, Cotton, Tea, Coffee and Coal?

52. Through what bodies of water and past what cities and towns in Canada would a vessel pass in sailing from Port Arthur to Halifax?

53. Draw a diagram representing the Mariner's Compass, and mark and name the eight most important points.

54. What is the latitude and longitude of a place situated on the Equator at its intersection by the Meridian directly opposite to that of Greenwich?

55. Show by a diagram (a) the names, positions and boundaries of the Zones; (b) the width of each in degrees.

56. Draw a map of the Western Peninsula of Ontario, showing (a) the boundaries; (b) chief rivers; (c) positions of Goderich, Sarnia, Owen Sound, Barrie, London, Guelph, Hamilton, Stratford, Chatham, Brantford.

57. What are the principal tributaries of the Mackenzie River? Give the names of two rivers flowing into Hudson's Bay and two flowing into Lake Winnipeg.

58. In what parts of Canada are the following found in the native form:—Iron, Gold, Silver, Copper, Coal, Petroleum, Salt?

59. Name the natural and artificial bodies of water passed over by a vessel in a voyage from Port Arthur to Montreal?

60. What and where are the following:—Trinidad, Honduras, Montevideo, Lyons, Madrid, Venice, Bombay, Formosa, Hong Kong, Tokio?

61. What are the causes of Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter?

62. Why is a degree of Longitude longer at the Equator than at the Arctic Circle?

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Capital, Victoria.

Population, 97,612.

Area, 341,000 square miles; greatest extent from north to south, 750 miles, and from east to west, 500 miles.

Vancouver Island—Greatest length, 275 miles; greatest breadth, 90 miles; average breadth, 60 miles.

BOUNDARIES :	<i>North</i>:—North-west Territories, or the parallel of 60° N. latitude. <i>East</i>:—North-west Territories, or the Rocky Mountains and the line of 120° W. longitude. <i>South</i>:—United States, or the parallel of 49° N. latitude. <i>West</i>:—Pacific Ocean, and a strip of coast line forming part of Alaska.
Government.	1. <i>Legislative</i>:—Legislative Assembly, consisting of:— (a) Thirty-eight members elected by the people. (b) A Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Privy Council of Canada. 2. <i>Executive</i>:—An Executive Council, composed of the Lieutenant-Governor and leaders of the ruling party in the Assembly. These must be members of the Assembly. The revenue is derived chiefly from the following sources:—Dominion of Canada, the sale of Crown grants and timber limits, mining licenses, taxes, etc. The expenditure is chiefly on account of:—Civil Government, education, administration of justice, public works, etc.
Lakes.	<i>On the Mainland</i>:—Harrison, Okanagan, Kootenay, Shocan, Osoyoos, Shuswap, Quesnelle, François, Dease, Stuart, Babine, Teslin. <i>On Vancouver Island</i>:—Sooke, Cowichan, Quamichan, Shawnigan, Great Central, Ninkish.
Gulfs or Straits	Georgia, Juan de Fuca, Haro, Queen Charlotte Sound, Hecate.
Inlets.	<i>The Mainland</i>:—Burrard, Bute, Howe Sound, Jervis, Knight, Rivers, Bentinck Arm, Milbank Sound, Gardiner, Douglas Channel, Observatory.
Rivers.	<i>Vancouver Island—Sounds</i>:—Barelay, Clayoquot, Nootka, Quatsino, Baynes. <i>Into the Pacific</i>:—Columbia, Bella Coola, Salmon, Skeena, Naas, Stikine. <i>Into the Gulf of Georgia</i>:—Fraser (1,000 miles). <i>Into the Fraser</i>:—Thompson, Bridge, Chilcotin, Quesnelle, Nechaco.
Islands.	Peace, into Lake Athabasca. Finlay, into Peace. Kootenay, into Columbia. Liard, into Mackenzie. Kettle, into Columbia. Similkameen, into Columbia.
Mountains.	Vancouver, Queen Charlotte Group, Salt Spring, Gabriola, Denman, Texada, Mayne, Lulu. 1. <i>Rocky—Highest Peaks</i>:—Brown (16,500 feet), Hooker, Murchison. <i>Chief Passes are</i>:—Kicking Horse, Yellowhead, Vermillion, Kootenay, Peace River. 2. <i>Cascade</i>:—In the western part of the mainland; no very high peaks; terminates in Mt. St. Elias on boundary line of Alaska. 3. <i>Selkirk—Gold</i>:—Ranges parallel with the Rocky Mountains. 4. <i>Coast Range</i>:—Extending through the islands on the west coast, has for its highest peak Mt. Victoria (about 8,000 feet), on Vancouver Island. These mountains inclose the valleys of the Fraser, Thompson, Columbia, Skeena, Stikine, and Peace Rivers.
Climate.	Owing to the warm Japan current, it is milder in the islands than in any other part of the Dominion; on the mainland it is dry and subject to extremes of heat and cold.

Surface.	Generally mountainous. The mountains are covered with forests of Douglas pine, fir, balsam, hemlock, cedar, and other woods. The Douglas pine, which often grows to the height of 300 feet, is largely exported, being especially valuable for masts of ships, etc. In the interior of the mainland are vast tracts of land which afford every facility for stock-raising. These lands, if irrigated, would become excellent agricultural districts. The soil is very fertile, producing cereals, roots, etc., similar to those of the other provinces, and is especially adapted to fruit culture.
Industries.	Mining, lumbering, fishing, stock-raising, agriculture.
Minerals.	The principal gold-fields are in Cariboo, Kootenay, Cassiar, and Southern Yale. Gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, etc., abound. Coal is found in all parts of the province, but the principal mines are located in Nanaimo, Comox, and Wellington; the yield, being of excellent quality, is largely exported.
Cities, Towns, etc.	<i>Vancouver Island</i> :-Victoria 16,811 (capital), Nanaimo 4,595, Esquimalt 700, Wellington 2,500, Comox 400, Cumberland 800, Duncan 500, Northfield 1,000. <i>The Mainland</i> :-Vancouver 19,685, Rossland 7,000, New Westminster 6,641, Nelson 4,000, Kaslo 2,000, Kamloops 1,630, Vernon 1,400, Revelstoke 1,500, Chilliwack 500, Ladner's Landing 500, Trail 1,200, Greenwood 1,000, Grand Forks 1,800, Sandon 1,000, Golden 600, Mission City 500.
Naval Station.	Esquimalt, possessing a splendid harbor (whose entrance is Royal Roads), and containing a fine dock-yard, is Her Majesty's naval station for the North Pacific.
Indians.	Chiefly located on reservations. They gain a livelihood by fishing, hunting, trapping and agriculture. <i>Principal tribes are</i> :-Flatheads, Fort Ruperts, Bella Bellas, Bella Coolas, Tsimpheans, Hydahs, Shuswaps, Kootenays, Carriers, Chilcotins.
Divisions.	The province is divided into nineteen electoral districts, as follows:-

Vancouver Island.		The Mainland.	
Victoria City.	Alberni.	Vancouver City.	Cariboo.
North Victoria.	Nanaimo City.	New Westminster City.	East Kootenay (2 Ridings).
South Victoria.	North Nanaimo.	Westminster (4 Ridings).	West Kootenay (4 Ridings).
Esquimalt.	South Nanaimo.	Yale (3 Ridings).	Cassiar.
Cowichan.	Comox.	Lillooet (2 Ridings).	

RAILWAYS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Railways.	Cities or Towns.
Canadian Pacific.	Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Montreal, P.Q., Ottawa, Ont., Sudbury, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Calgary, Alb., Field, B.C., Golden, Donald, Revelstoke, Sicamous, Salmon Arm, Kamloops, Ashcroft, Lytton, Yale, Agassiz, Mission City, New Westminster, Port Moody, Vancouver.
Shuswap and Okanagan.	Sicamous, Mara, Enderby, Armstrong, Vernon.
Esquimalt and Nanaimo.	Victoria, Esquimalt, Duncan, Chemainus, Nanaimo, Wellington.
Columbia and Western.	Rosslund, Trail, etc.
Columbia and Kootenay.	Nelson, Robson, etc.
Nakusp and Slocan.	Sandon, Nakusp, etc.
Kaslo and Slocan.	Kaslo, Sandon, etc.
Nelson and Fort Sheppard.	Nelson, Ymir, Waneta, etc.
Slocan Branch.	Slocan City, Slocan Junction, etc.
Victoria and Sidney.	Victoria, Saanich, Sidney.
New Westminster Southern.	New Westminster, at Blaine, Wash., connects with Northern Pacific Ry.

On the discovery of extensive gold fields in 1858, in this part of Canada, two Crown colonies were formed, viz.:—Vancouver Island and British Columbia. These colonies were united in 1866. In 1871 British Columbia became a province of the Dominion.

Although the least of the provinces in population, it is the greatest in extent, and is the first in exports in proportion to population, as well as in the amount expended for education compared with revenue.

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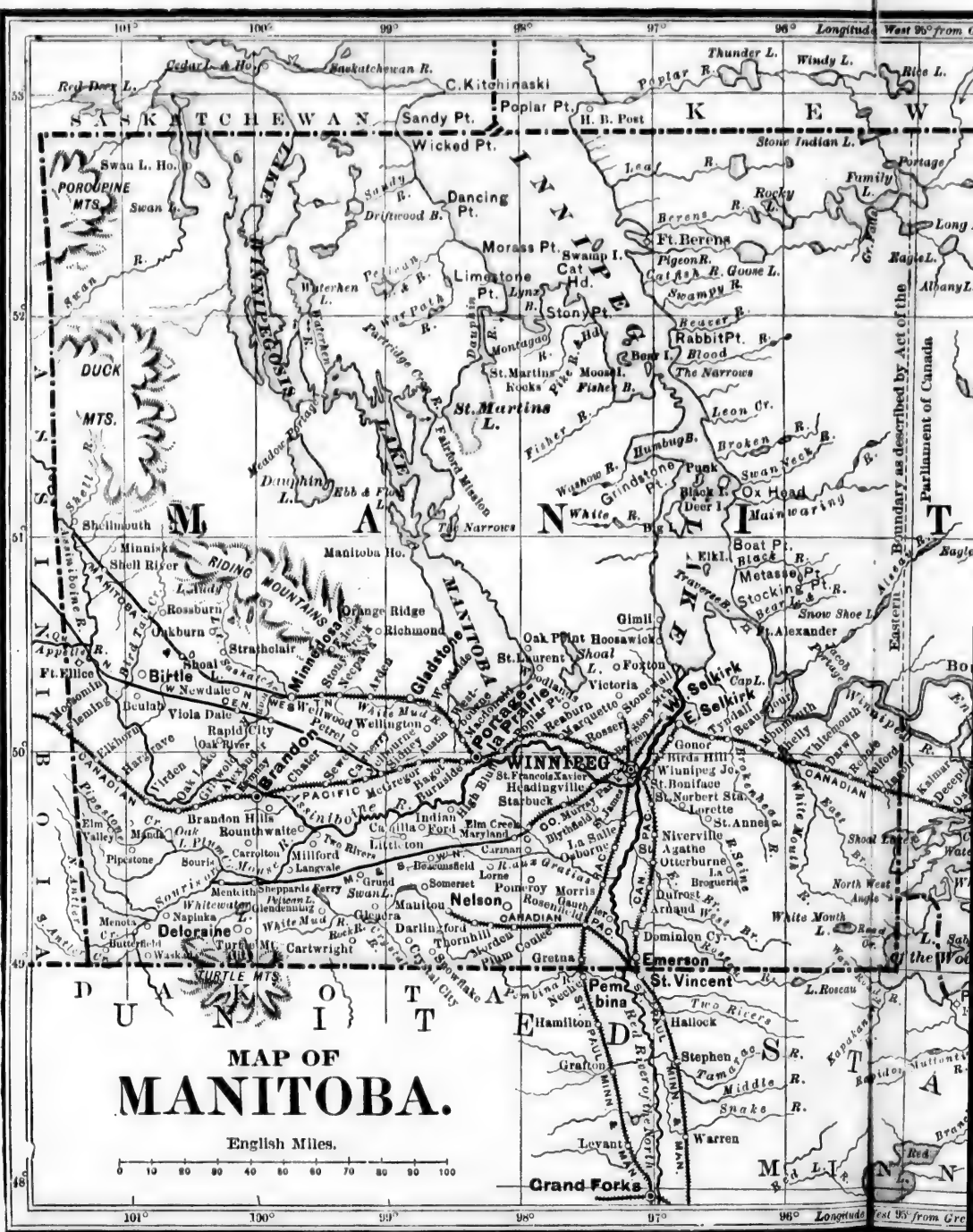
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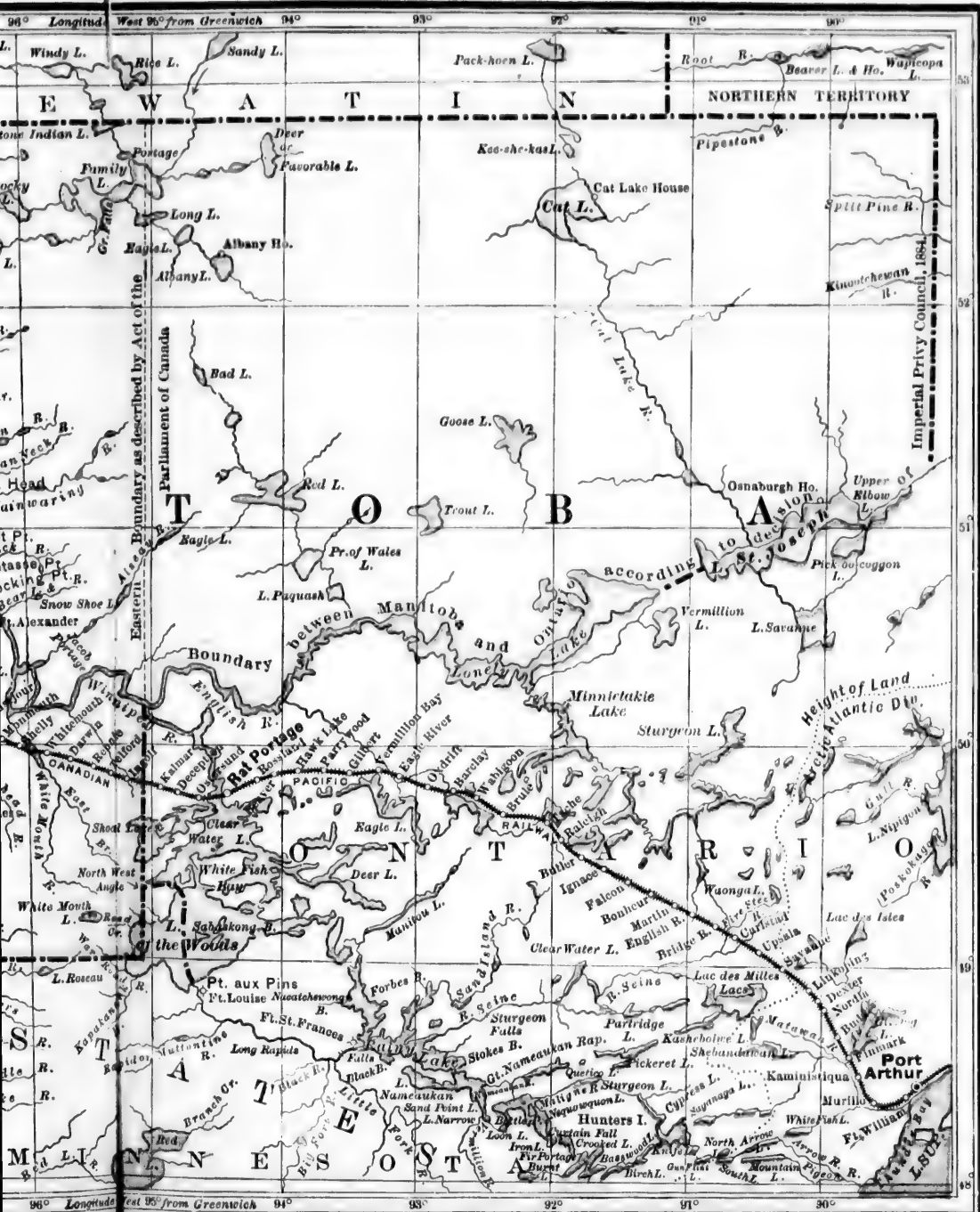
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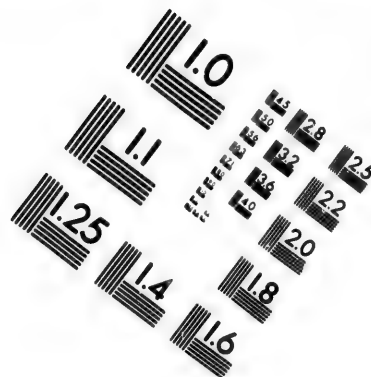
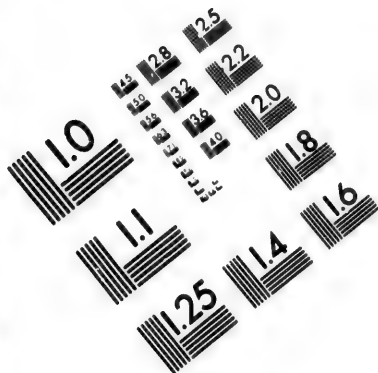
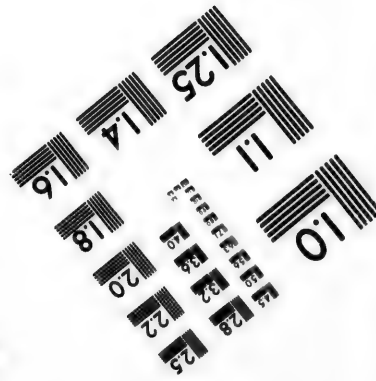
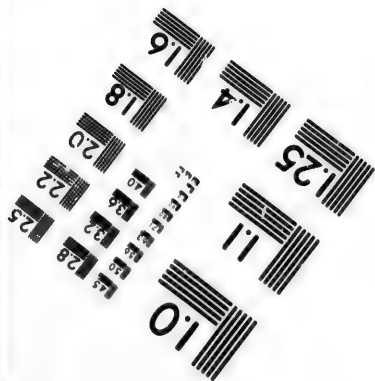
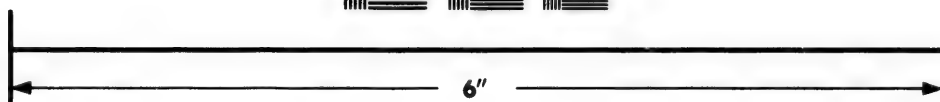
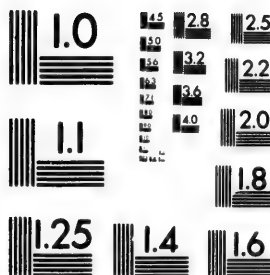


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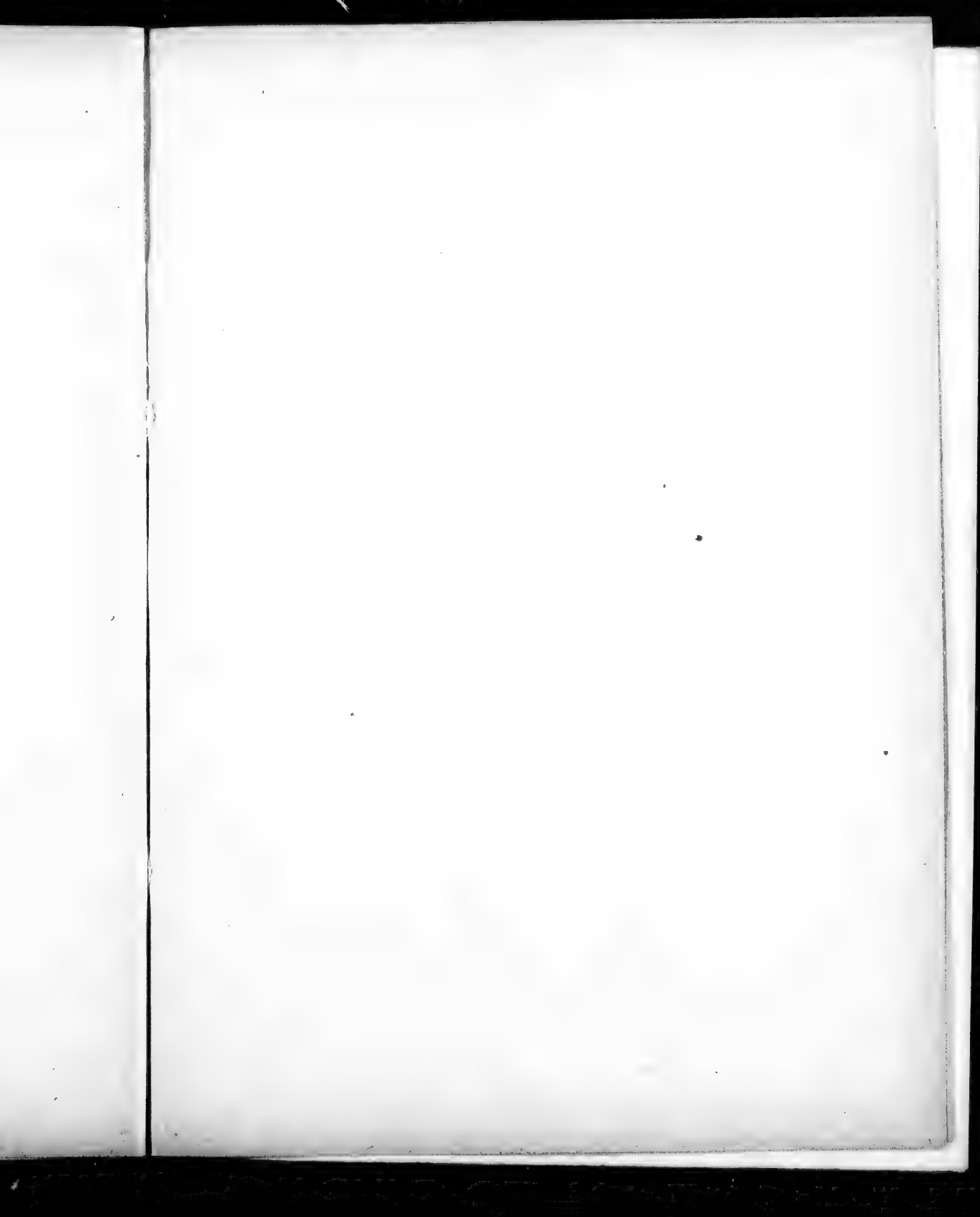


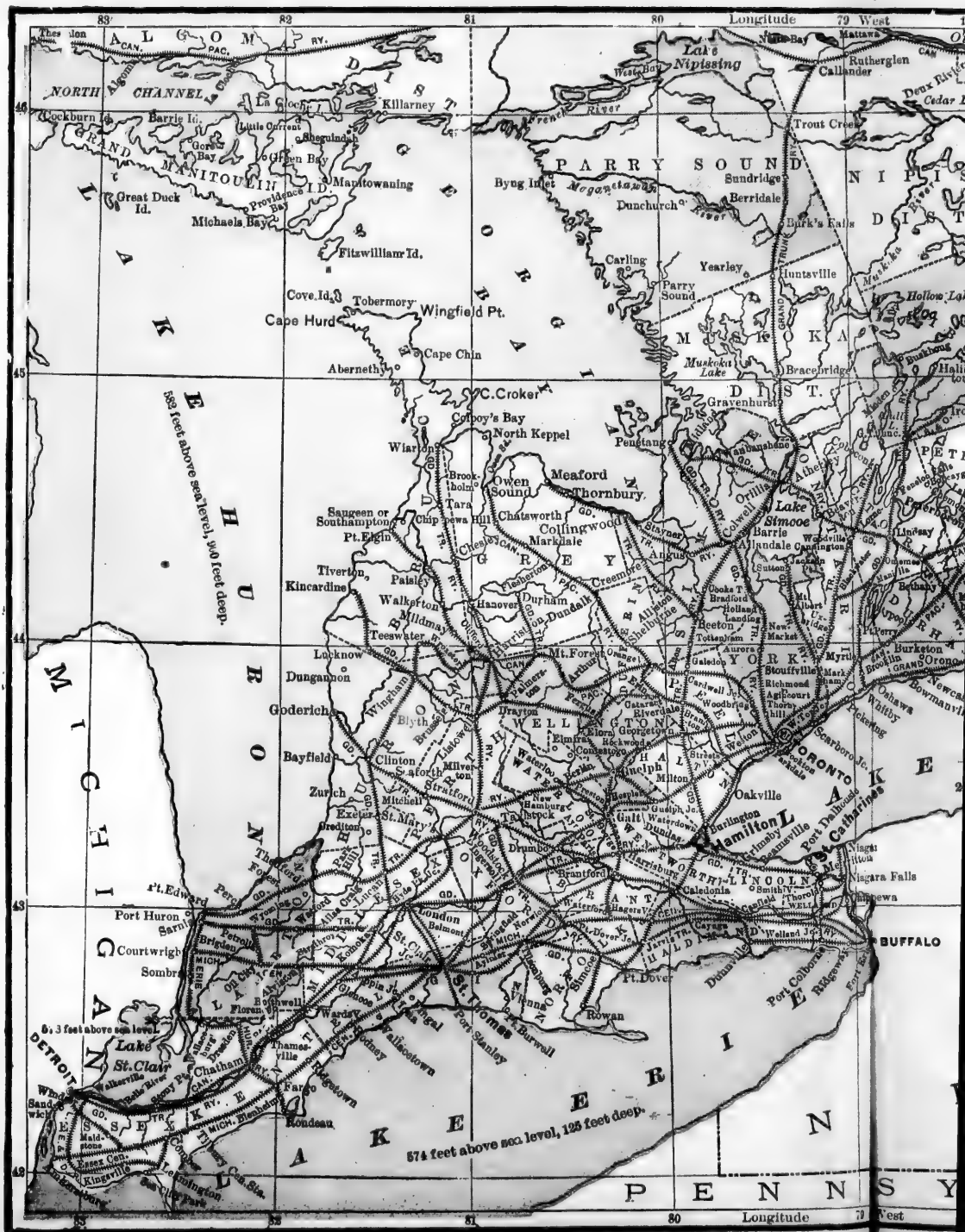
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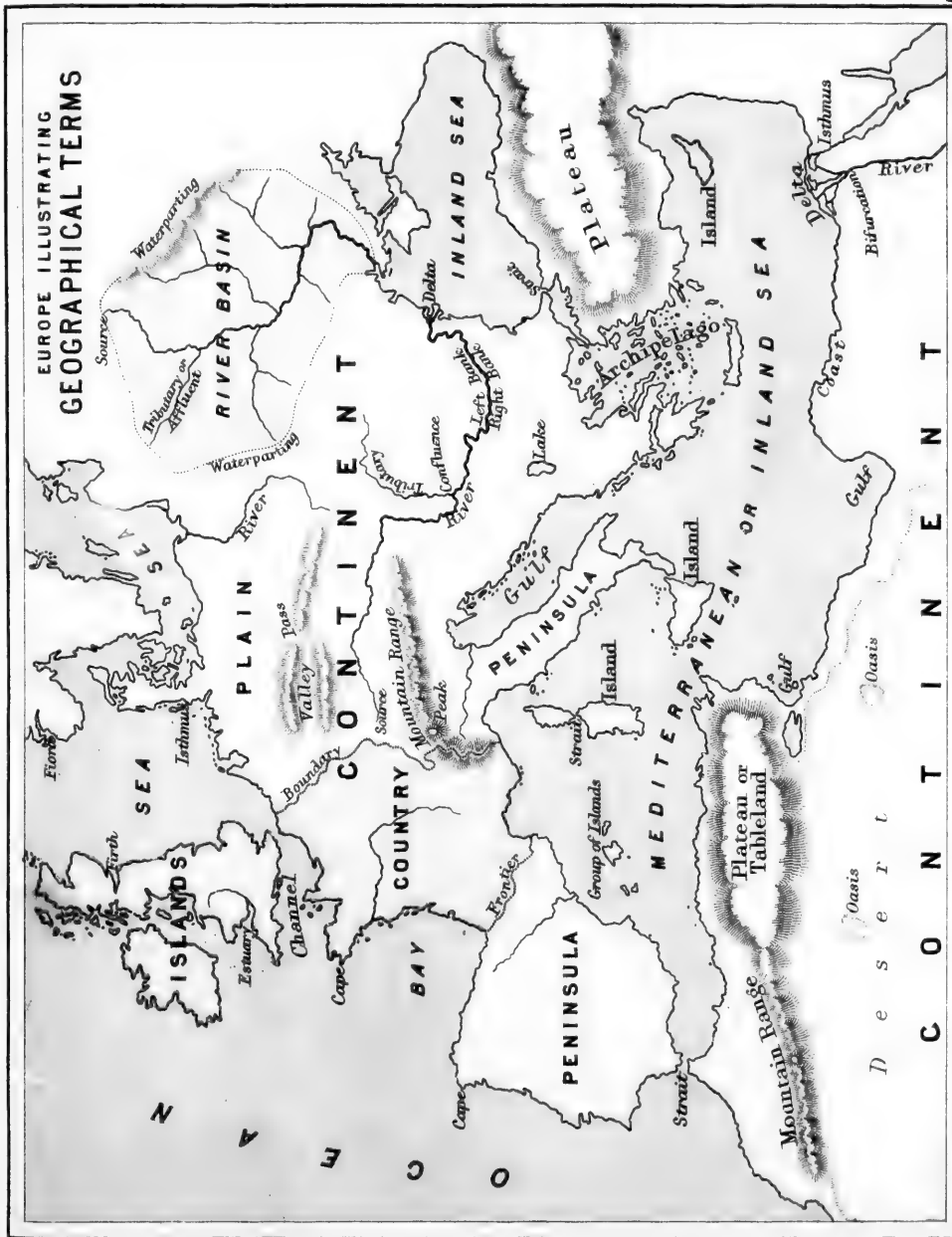








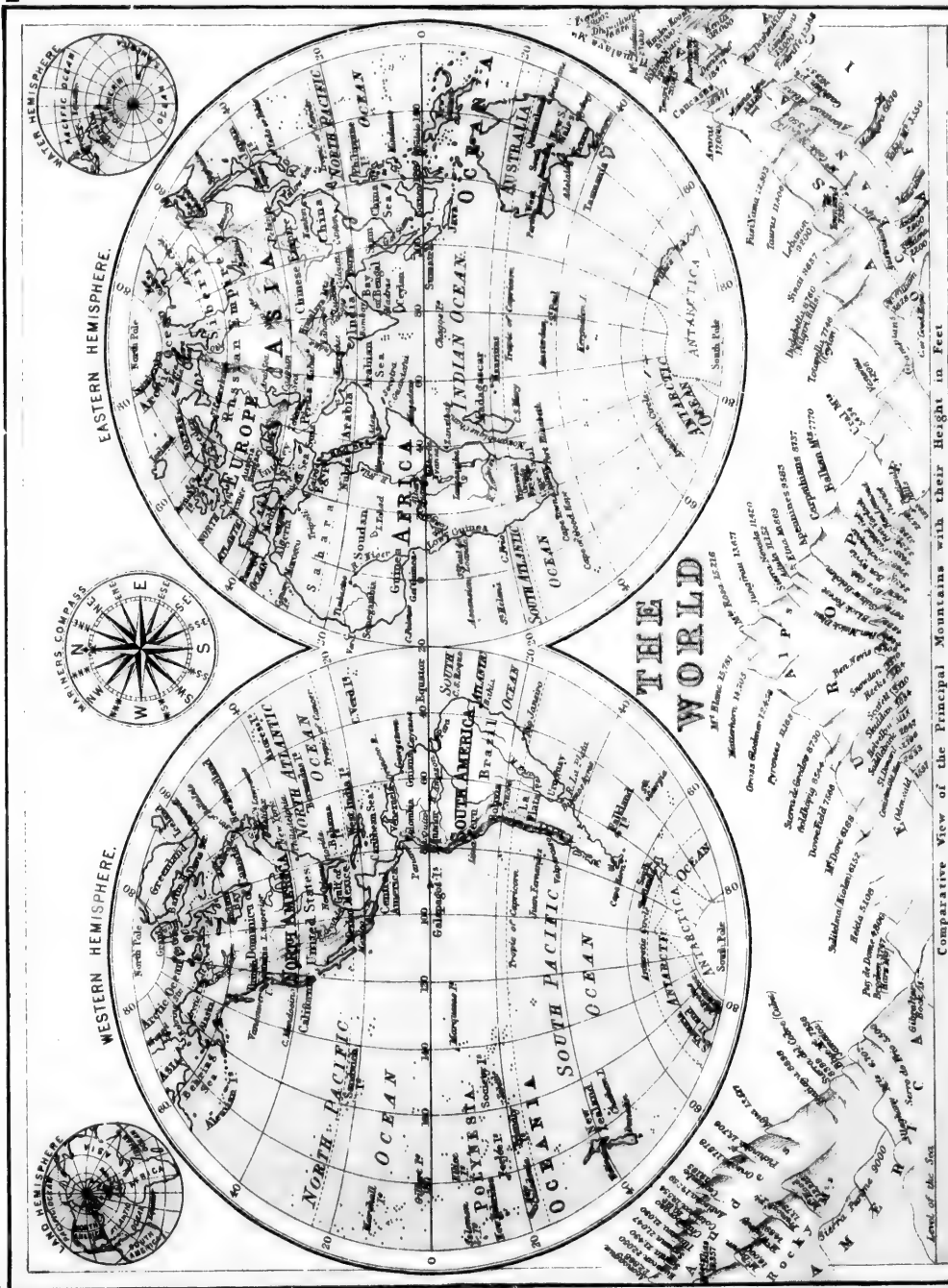
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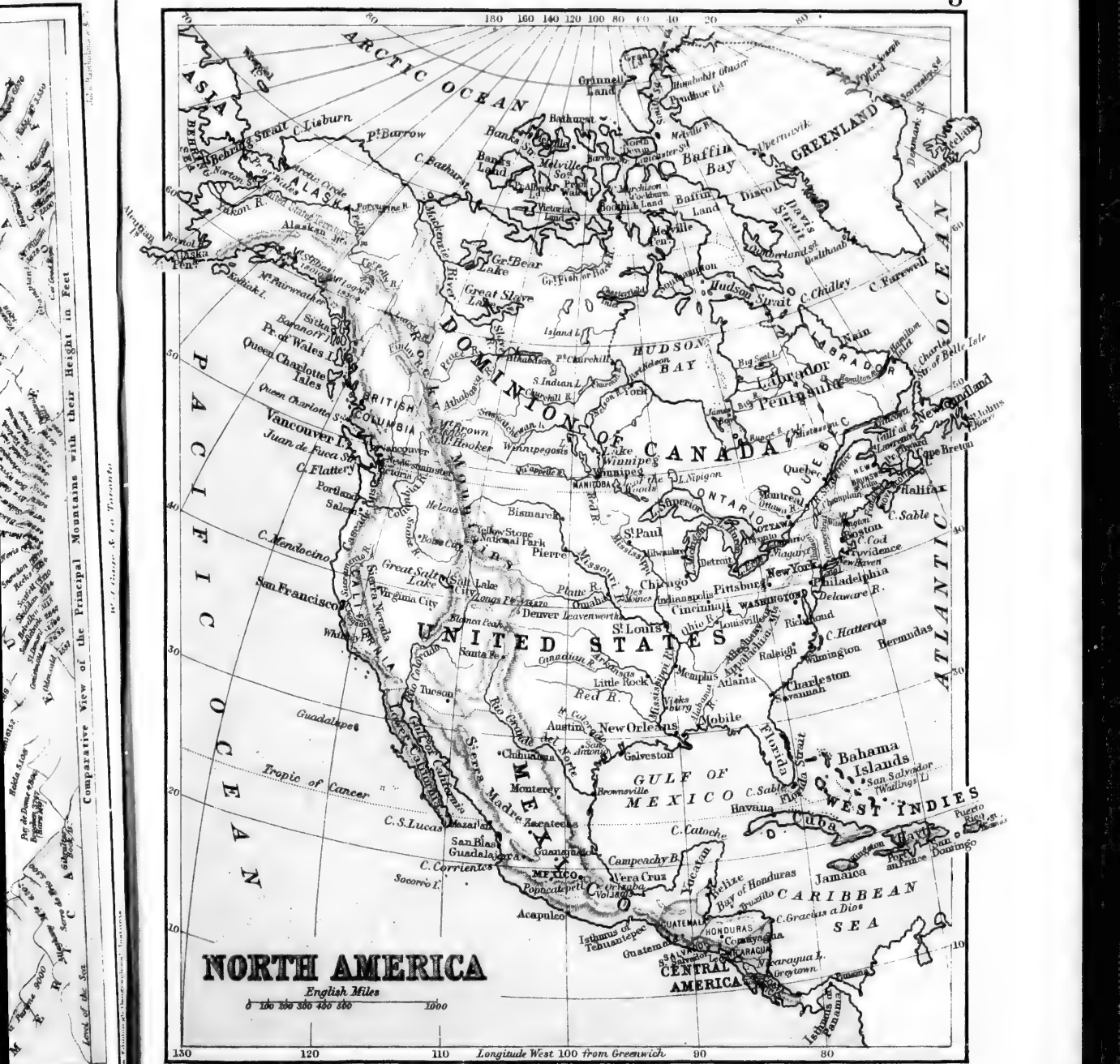


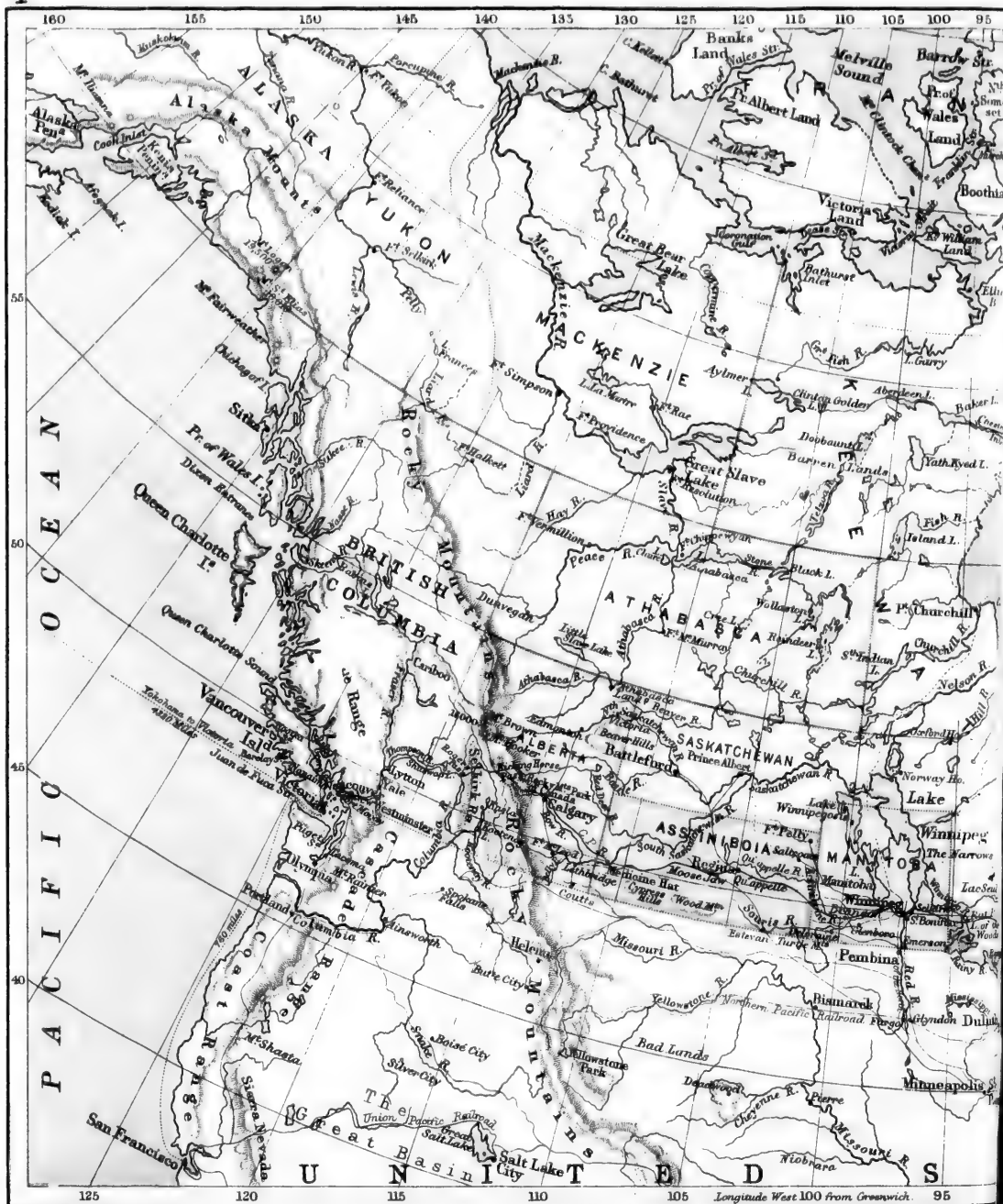
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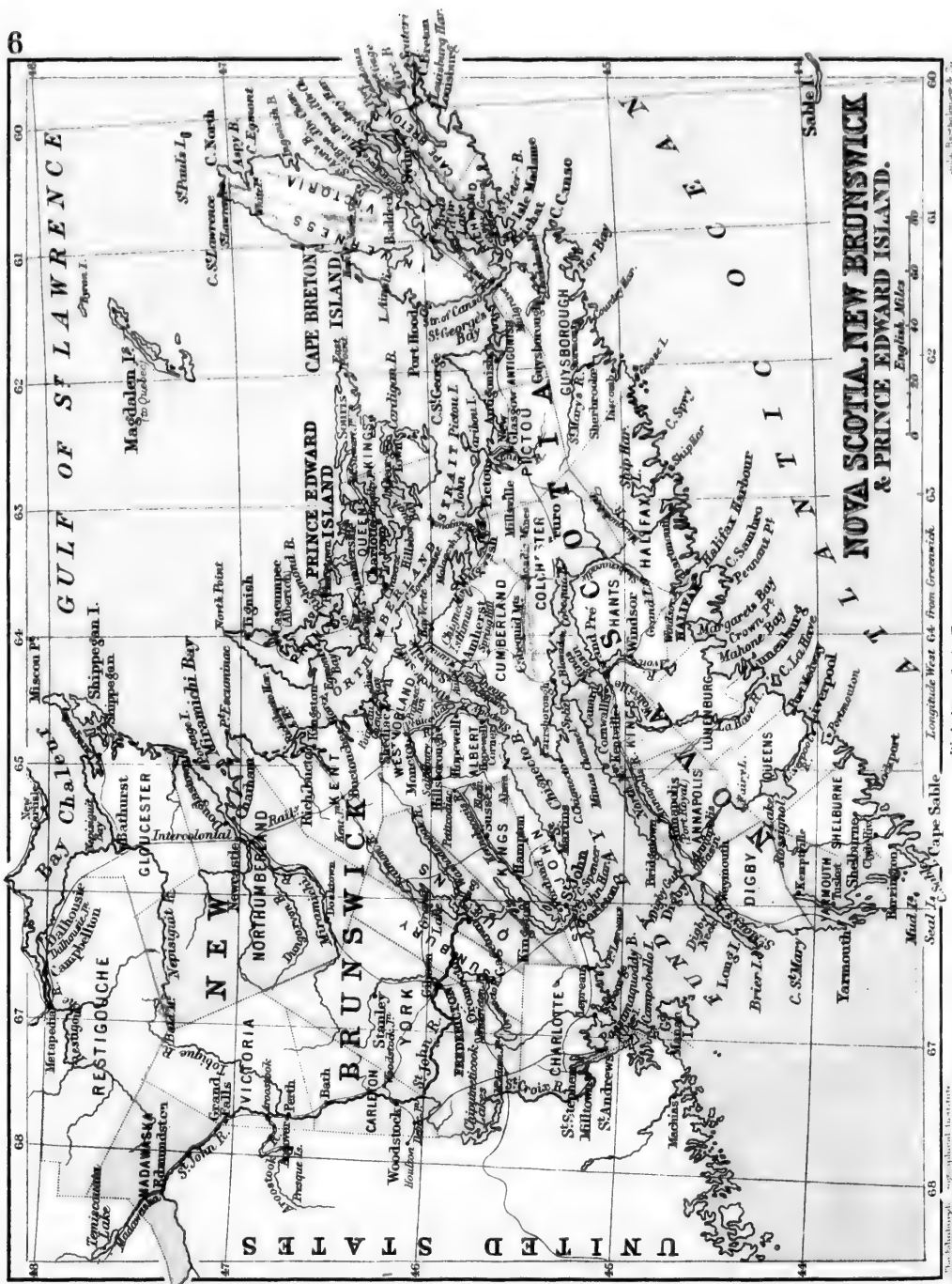
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NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK & PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Yarmouth, Shelburne, Charlottetown, Miramichi, St. John's, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Scale: 1 inch = 60 miles.

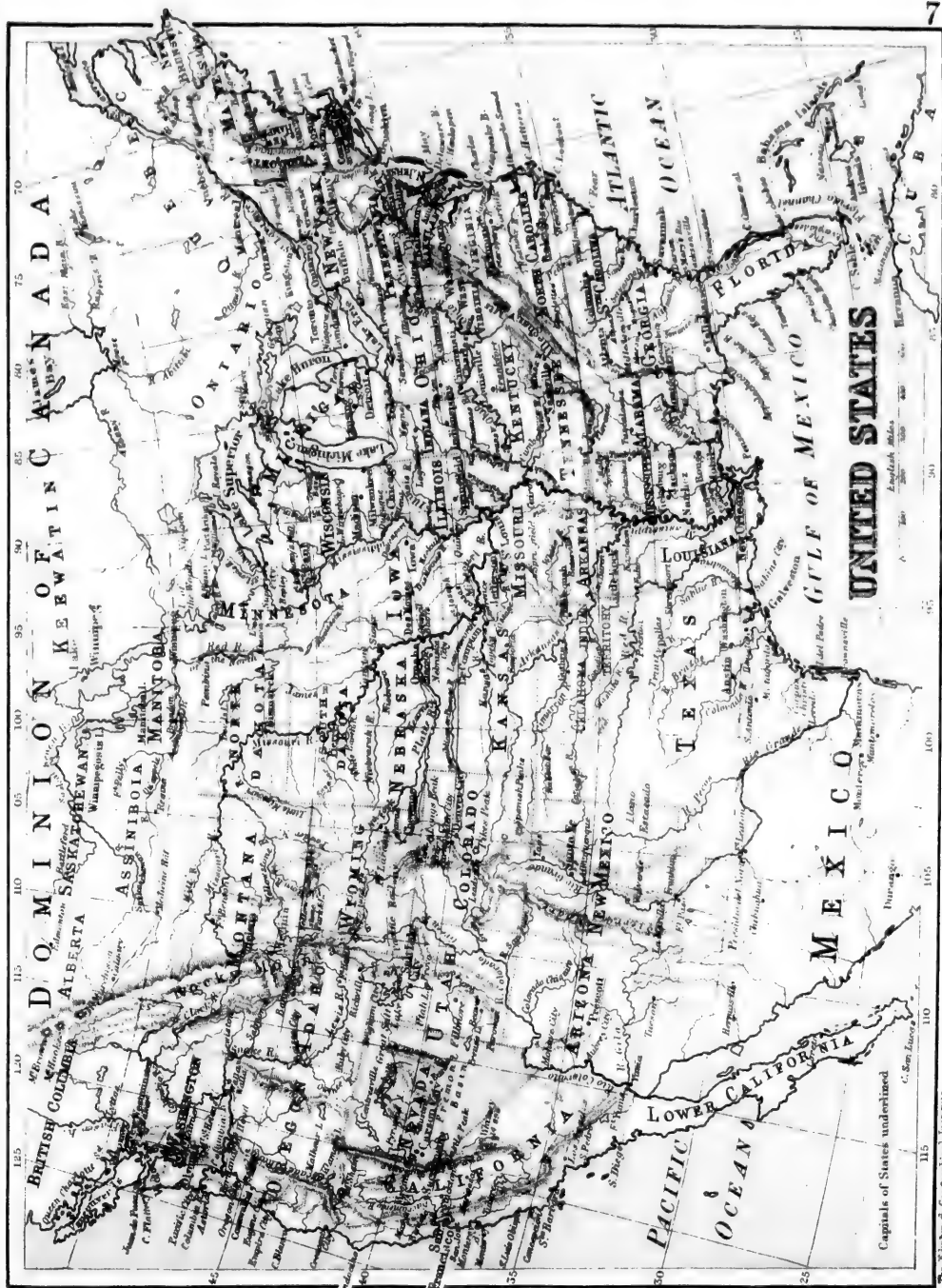
Longitude West 64 from Greenwich. 65 66 67 68 69 70

English Miles 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

Scale: 1 inch = 60 miles.

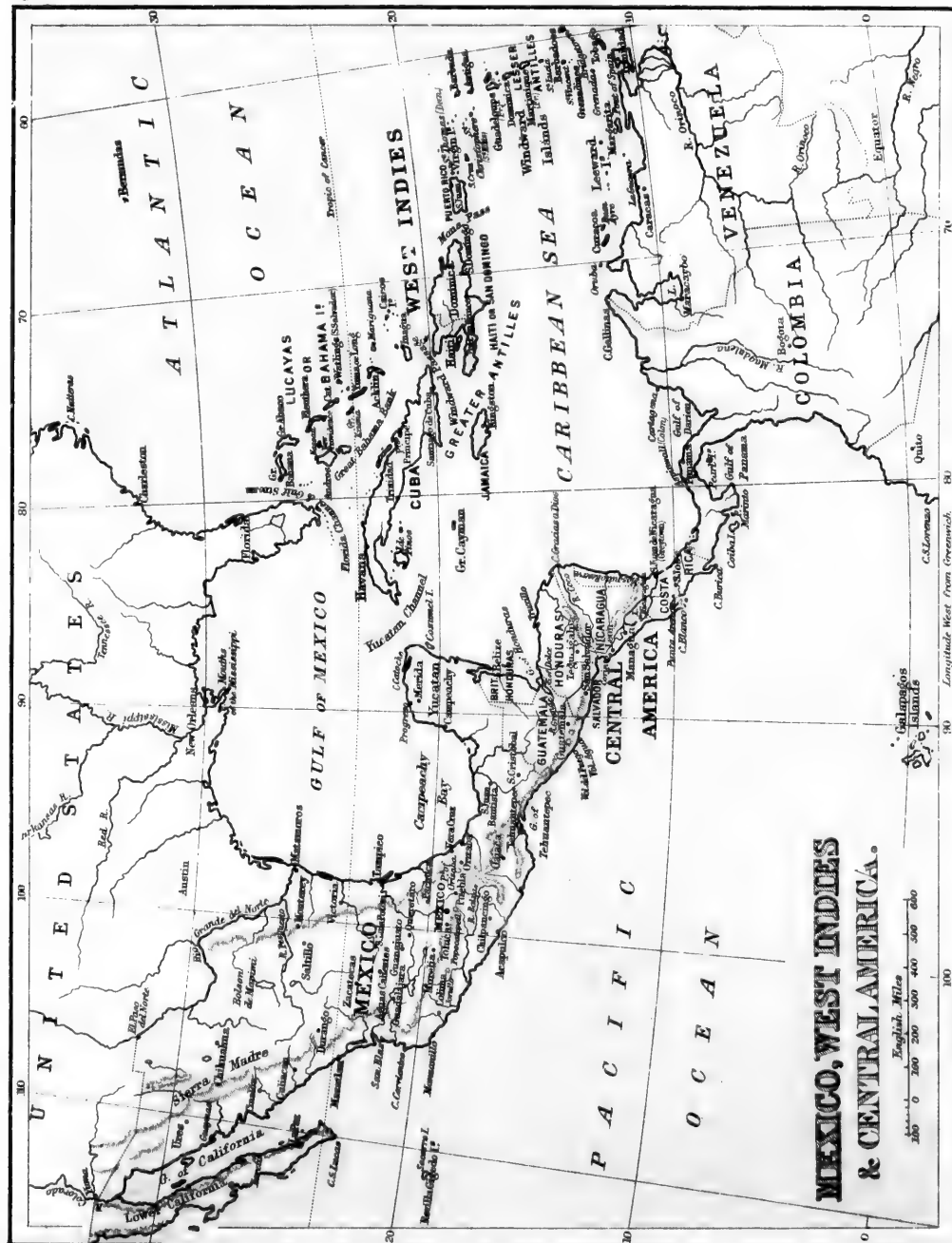
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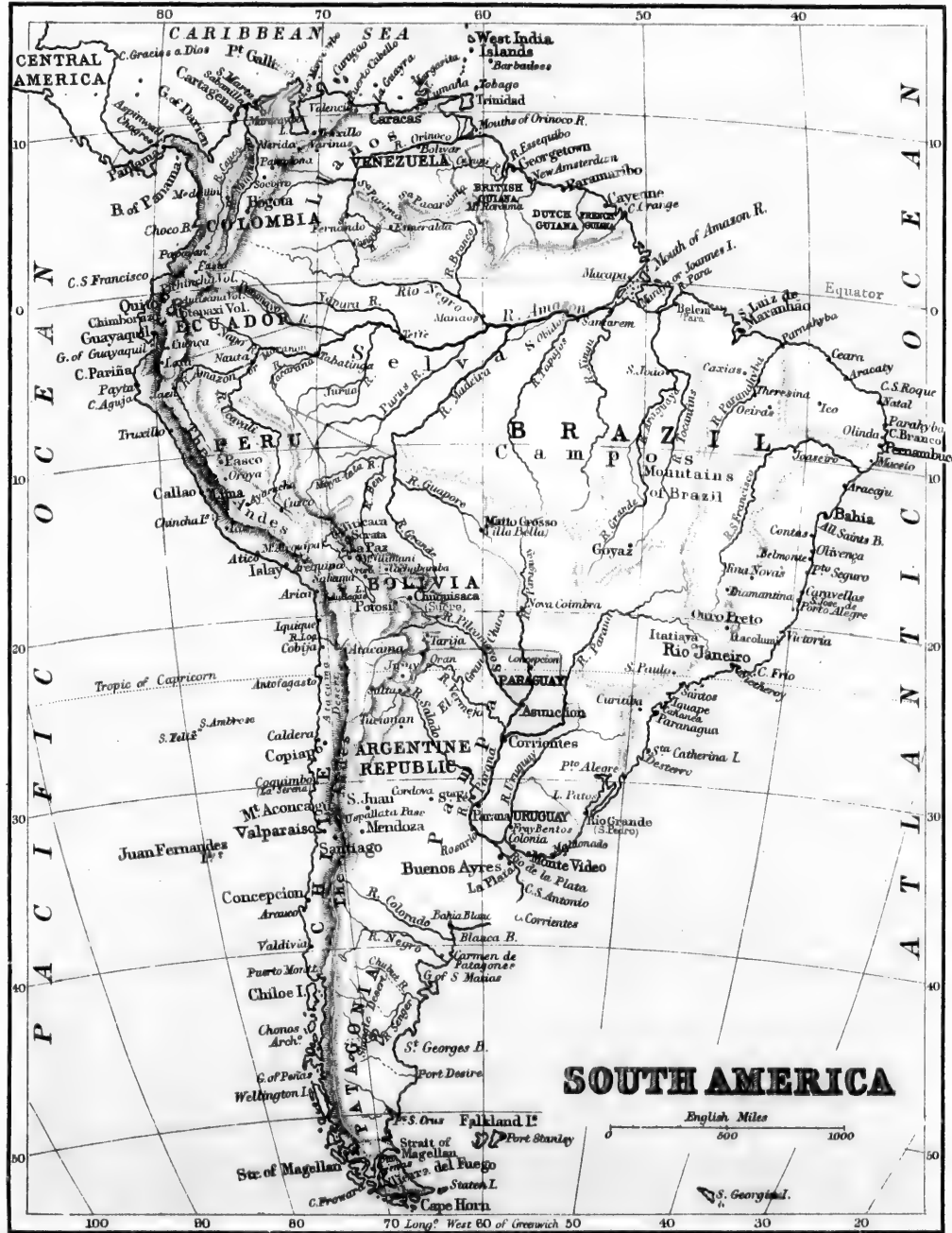
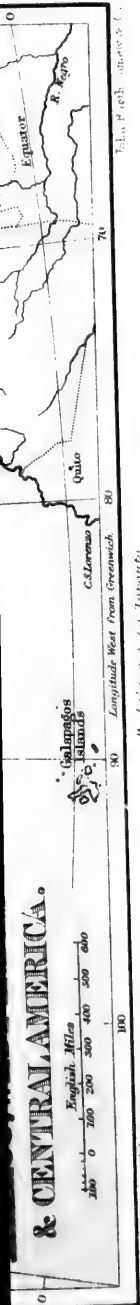
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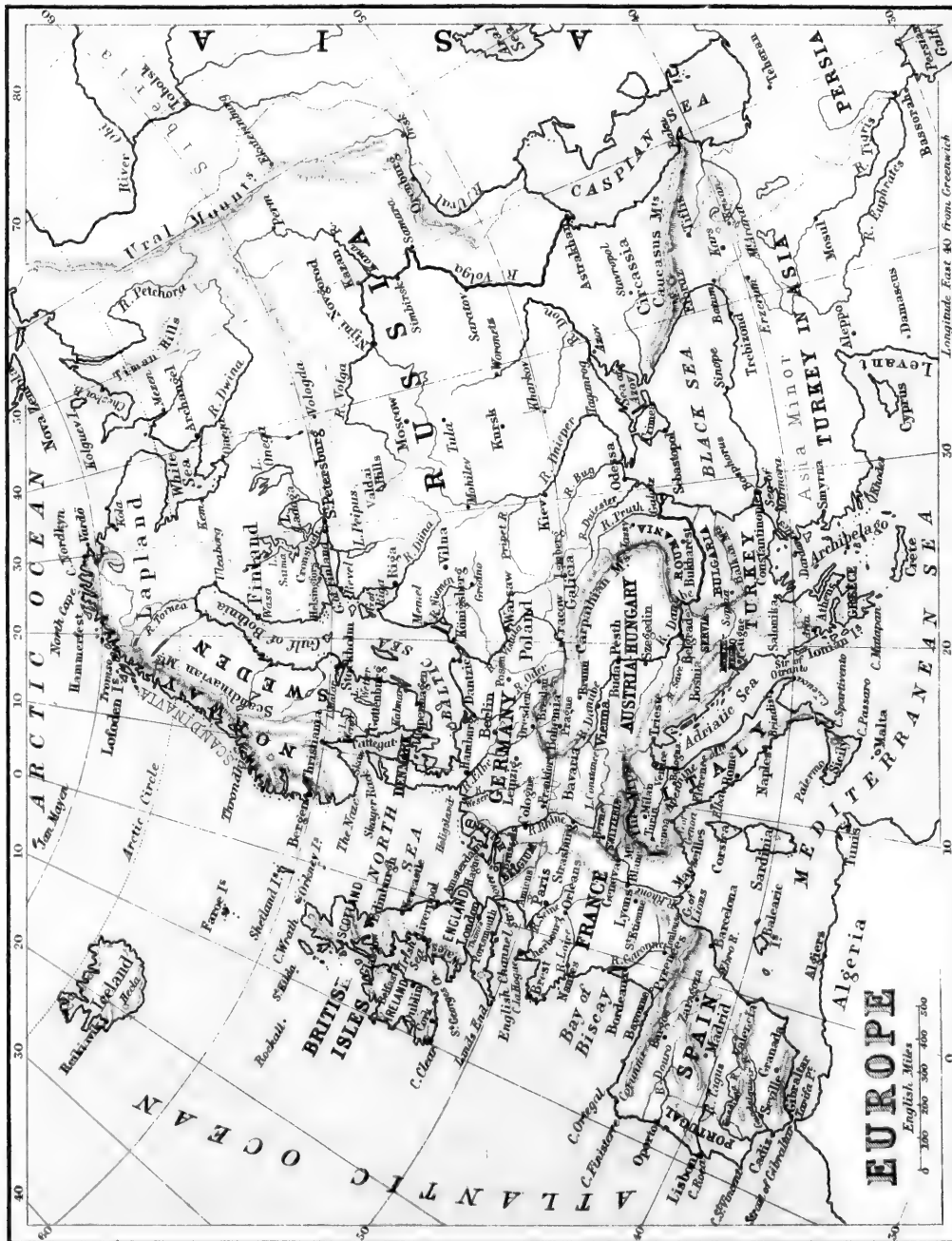
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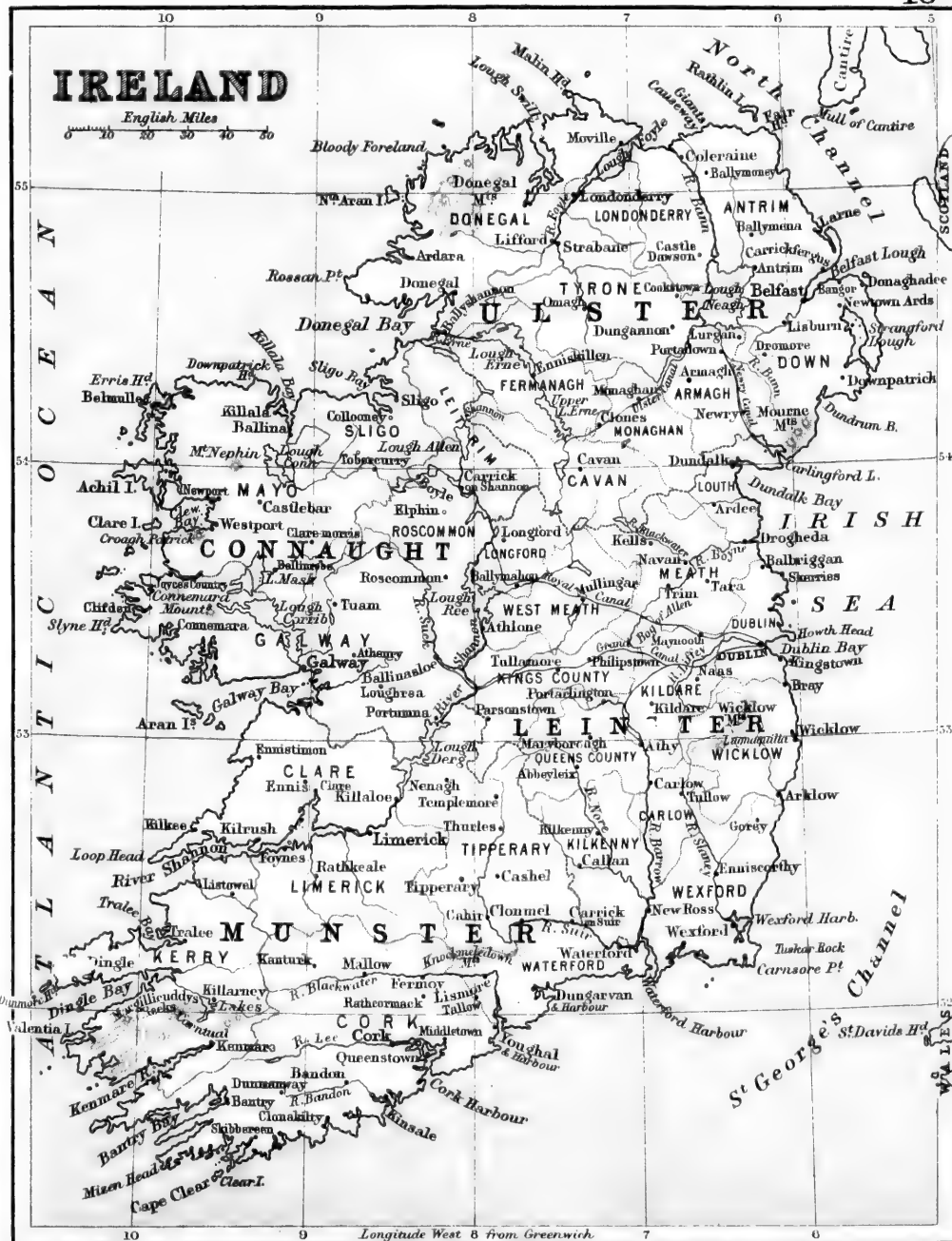
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IRELAND

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